

ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

October, 1912

AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED LABOR

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and
all Its Departments.

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THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

CHAS. P. FORD, International Secretary,

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois, under Act of June 26th, 1906

VOL. XII, No. 9

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER, 1912.

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An Interview With Mr. Alfred L. Sohm, President of the Sohm Electric Signal and Recording Company

BY HINTON WHITE

As the following article is written by a layman for a technical magazine, it will, no doubt, lack much that the technical man might wish to know, but it will record the wonder and pleasure that an average man might feel on viewing for the first time a number of remarkable electrical devices which seem destined to revolutionize present methods of sending and recording signals, keeping employes' time, making up pay rolls, estimating manufacturing costs, etc., etc.

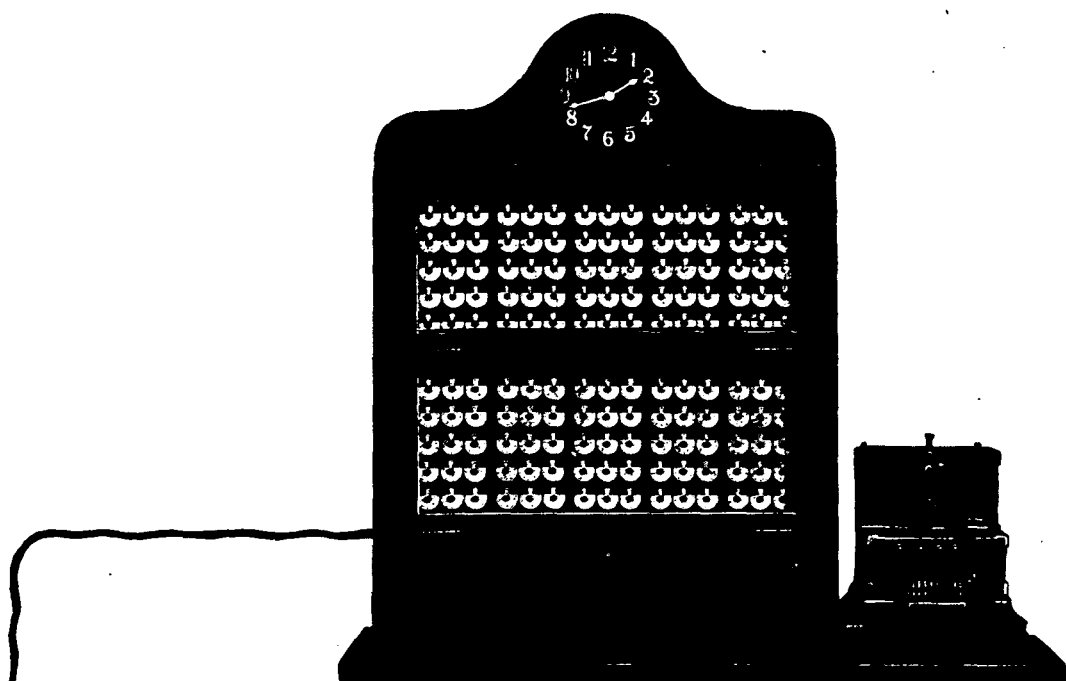
As the man is greater than the thing he produces—before I attempt to describe the machines I will give you my impression of the inventor. Mr. Sohm is in many ways a remarkable man (though he, himself, will not admit it), about thirty-three years of age. In appearance he is of medium height, athletic build, with keen blue eyes, ever on the alert, and the man himself quick in movement. He is by nature an inventor—not the proverbial long-haired type—but one of the most normal of men—an all-around man, of good temper and broad human sympathies. This was the man who showed and explained to me the machines which I shall try briefly to describe.

Mr. Sohm had in his hand two small magnets and a brass disc about three inches in diameter, with sixty holes in it. I asked, "What is that?" He replied, "That is our (he never says my) Secondary clock. We can operate a hundred Secondary clocks from one Master clock, and by a simple invention we have reduced the time of contact from one second to less than one-tenth of a second, which is a saving of 90 per cent of electrical current consumed." "Do I understand that you can make a hundred clocks keep the same time to a minute?"

"That is just what I do mean—that is called synchronizing them." I laughed. "That reminds me," I said, "of one of the English kings (Charles V, I think it was), who went crazy and spent most of his time in trying to make 600 clocks keep the same time." "Well," said Mr. Sohm, "if he had not been crazy, that was enough to drive him so." "It was only the discovery and application of the electrical current that made possible this well-nigh impossible task." "The secondary clock," said Mr. Sohm, "is the smallest of our devices." "What do you consider the most remarkable of your inventions?" I asked. He replied, "The Accumulator, which registers the time of entrance and departures of all employes. It always indicates by visual signal for each employe whether 'in' or 'out.' It accumulates and adds automatically, the time each employe is actually on duty for any given period. It shows, at any time, the number of hours and minutes every employe has been on duty. It prints, at the will of the operator, the total hours and minutes any employe has been on duty, with his rate of pay per hour. For instance, the time-keeper, desiring to know the time of employe 650 (for example), inserts a plug in the opening at 650, presses a master button, and within four seconds the recorder has printed:

Employee.	Rate.	Hours.
650	24 1-8 c	49 3-8

The machine works swiftly and accurately. No manual records or computations are necessary. The record may be printed in form to be kept for reference, and also in duplicate on the pay envelope if desired. A rate sheet is furnished with the machine, which shows at a glance that 49 3-8 hours at 24 1-8c per



Accumulator
An Automatic Time Keeper
Capacity, 10,000 Employees

SOHM ELAPSED TIME **Accumulator and Recorder**

Registery Station
at Entrance

hour is \$11.91. I intend," he added, "before the Accumulator is put on the market, to add slightly to the machine, so that it will give the total in dollars and cents, just as now it gives the total in hours and minutes, and so dispense with the rate sheet, making the machine extend and complete the calculation, thus giving the employees' number, the rate of pay he receives per hour, the number of hours and fractions he has worked and the amount of money due him—all printed in less than five seconds."

My astonishment increased as I looked behind the scenes at the simple mechanism of the Accumulator. There were no springs, levers or cams. These marvelous results are produced by a system wiring of which Mr. Sohm is the discoverer. (Mr. Sohm is the same man who invented the wiring circuit for the telephone switchboards and annunciators, which invention meant a saving in wire and labor of 80 per cent over any method then known to the art. This system was fully described by Mr. L. A. Hoskins in the "Worker" of January, 1908.) I will not attempt to describe its inward working, but simply say that when the cable comes out of the Accumulator to the machine that actually does the printing, it is composed of thirteen wires, connecting with ten magnets and ten printing arms which print combinations of millions, for the machine will record from 1-8 of an hour to 99 7-8 hours, also from 1-8 of a cent to 99 7-8 cents, in other words, it will record 800 different rates of pay and 800 different fractions of time, and as 800 X 800 is 640,000, that is the combination of numbers the machine will print for each employee, and it will print for 10,000 employees (it is, in fact, practically unlimited). Here I drew a long breath. Mr. Sohm smiled and said, pointing out the window: "See that smokestack? Well, if that were our factory, the registry station would be there, the Accumulator in the office, where we now stand; the factory is a thousand yards away; an employee enters at one of the many entrances; he presses his individual button; the moment he does so three things take place. First, the entrance plate in the factory shows a visual signal 'in' that the foreman of the shop can see, second the Accumulator in the office shows a visual signal 'in' which the time-keeper can see, and, third, his pressing the button has put in gear the dials which accumulate his productive hours. When the employee goes out he presses his 'out' button, the visual reads 'out,' both in the factory and the office; his dials are also thrown out of gear, and cease to accumulate time. It is intended that the machine will ring out automat-

ically at 12 M. and at the quitting time at night for all employees. If an individual leaves prior to this, he rings himself out. But," said Mr. Sohm, "we have merely made this machine to demonstrate the principle; it is not ready for the market. Let me show you our Recording Lock that we have worked on for the past three years."

Here I saw on a table a little device about 5x4x3 inches, in a glass case, dust-proof. There seemed to be nothing to it but a type-writer ribbon and a few magnet coils. I noticed that wire ran to a master clock, while a small cable ran to the door. Mr. Sohm then took seven keys in his hand, each of which was marked by a different number. He inserted one key after another in the lock of the door, as he turned the key instantly the machine responded with several clicks. Mr. Sohm stepped to the Recording machine, tore off a piece of paper, and on it I found printed the following:

K1	OUT	OCT 5	2:15	PM	1912
K2	IN	OCT 5	2:15	PM	1912
K4	OUT	OCT 5	2:15	PM	1912
K3	IN	OCT 5	2:15	PM	1912
K6	OUT	OCT 5	2:16	PM	1912
K5	IN	OCT 5	2:16	PM	1912
W		OCT 5	2:16	PM	1912

(K indicated Key.)

(W indicates Watchman.)

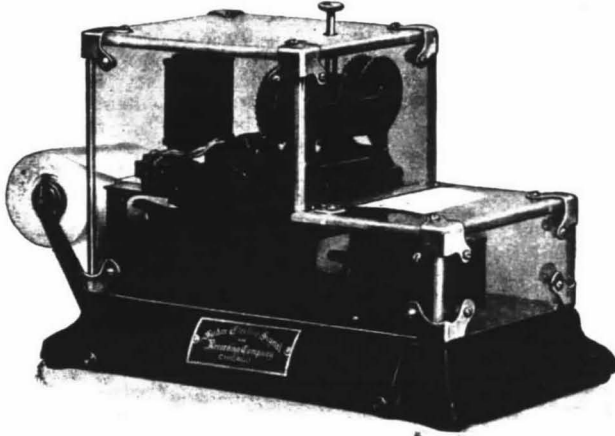
He handed me the slip of paper with this question, "What would it be worth to you if you had a store with several trusted employees who had unlimited access to your place of business, if you could have a man stand at your door, night and day—this man never sleeps, never eats, never leaves his post, is absolutely honest and impartial, never makes a mistake and gives you whenever you ask it the name of each of your trusted employees that entered or left your shop; in addition, the year, the month, the day, the hour and minute, AM. or PM., whether he came in or went out? Wouldn't such a man be invaluable? Well," said Inventor Sohm, "we furnish him at the price of a good cigar a day. We are now manufacturing this Recording Lock. It is being installed in Chicago." At this point we sat down, for I had been too much interested to think of sitting before. Then I said, "Mr. Sohm, it seems to me that people will soon see the necessity of such a Recording device being put on all kinds of locks besides the front door to a store, desk, stock rooms, lockers, automobiles, etc." "Yes," he said, "it is only a matter of education—you may remember how shy the people were of the Cash Register, the Burroughs Adding Machine, and other labor-saving devices."

I was then shown the Employees' Time

Recorder, which will actually record the coming and going of 1,000 men in consecutive order in which they come and go. The record, being made in the office. All that the employee does is to press a button, the machine does the rest, printing as does the lock machine,

you have seen, but this is only the beginning of what we hope to accomplish. Won't you come to the shop?" he asked, "for that is where I like best to be."

In the shop I saw the many parts of the Recording Lock, all bright from the platers, being assembled and tested. The



RECORDER---Capacity 1000 Employees

Prints in the office of Proprietor or Manager the exact time, day or night, any door, desk, draw, etc., is opened and by whom.

the man's number, also the year, month, day, hour, minute, AM or PM, in or out, all accomplished by 13 wires, 10 magnetic coils and 30 push buttons. The whole is controlled by a master clock. "And," added Mr. Sohmm, "to the best of my belief, it is the only device of its kind that cannot be tampered with." Continuing, he said, "It has taken us nearly four years since the inception of the idea, to work out these devices, but we have worked and proved up as we went along, and not been tempted to put them on the market until we were sure of their perfection.

"The idea of efficiency is in the air today," he continued, "and to get the greatest human efficiency, must have mechanical efficiency. The electrical art is still in its infancy. We will see marvelous things accomplished in the near future. It has been my good fortune to have been able to discover a few principles and to apply them in the machines

shop, by the way, is one of the cleanest and best lighted in the city, in a modern fire-proof building. From there I stepped into Mr. Sohmm's experimental room—his Sanctum Sanctorum—and there I was shown things that it is not lawful for a man to utter—at least not yet—for Mr. Sohmm has other surprises which will mean much to every municipality in the country.

Here we shook hands and parted. Compliments are often cheap and insincere, but I am sure that Mr. Sohmm felt my appreciation, and I got his response in the magnetic (or shall I say electrical) contact of his hand. I trust that the technical man is not altogether disappointed in what I have written; if he should be, a request to the Sohmm Electric Signal and Recording Company, 1770 Berteau avenue, Chicago, will bring him descriptive and illustrated circulars of the machines mentioned.

Compulsory Compensation for Injured Workmen

BY DANIEL L. CASE

I will not attempt to consider the legal aspects of compulsory compensation other than to assert that our liability laws leave the burden of accident and death just where it falls, that administration of the law has been in the direction of strengthening the defenses of the employer, and in the protection of property rights as against personal rights.

Our liability laws are obsolete, judge made, unfair, and demand a drastic change, that will give a modern and humane application to the law of the killed and wounded.

It is customary to aver that compensation for injury or death will go a long way to reduce casualties, meaning that employers will install safety devices and

exercise greater care in the operation of dangerous machinery; but I feel certain that, even with assured compensation and the most perfect safety devices, there will always be a terrible loss of life and limb. We have reached that stage in industry of which it can be said that we have gone "output mad." Every scientific means, every mechanical device has been employed as an aid to production, and with it the man has been shifted to the high speed which reduces the efficiency of safety devices, for it places the entire question of safety automatically upon the device.

The man cannot spare the time strictly to obey the rules laid down for his protection; but, despite that fact, when he is injured he usually is charged with negligence.

I almost wish that my paper had been confined exclusively to the specific rules for safety that are supposed to be in operation on certain of our railroads. These rules are for the legal protection of the companies, and it is not intended the employees will observe them literally. They really are forced on the employee as a condition of employment for the purposes of taking away his defenses in case of injury, the federal law to the contrary notwithstanding; also to lead the public to believe that the railway employee is careless and indifferent of his personal safety, and they run counter to the insistent demand from the railway companies, to have yards clear and trains move regardless of the safety of the employees. These rules are used as common law defenses against liability.

I beg your indulgence for a moment to quote a paragraph from an official railway bulletin, of the protection to the employee kind, and to quote from a letter issued by the superintendent to his employees which told them exactly what was expected from them, regardless of the safety bulletin. I quote from the bulletin:

"... Employees before they attempt to make couplings or to uncouple, will examine and see that the cars or engines to be coupled or uncoupled, couplers, drawheads and other appliances connected therewith, ties, rails, tracks, and roadbeds are in good safe condition. . . . They must exercise great care in coupling and uncoupling cars. In all cases sufficient time must be taken to avoid accident or personal injury."

This rule is for the legal defense of the company; now note the letter to the men:

"Entirely too much time is being lost especially on local trains, due to train and enginemmen not taking advantage of conditions in order to gain time doing

work, switching and unloading and loading freight. Neither must you wait until train stops to get men in position. It is also of the utmost importance that enginemmen be alive, prompt to take signals, and make quick moves. In this respect it is only necessary to call your attention to the old adage, which is a true one, that when train or enginemmen do not make good on local trains it thoroughly demonstrates those men are detrimental to the service as well as their own personal interests, and such men, instead of being assigned to other runs, should be dispensed with. I am calling your attention to these matters with a view of invigorating energy and ambition, in order that your families who are dependent on you to make a success, shall not some day point the finger of scorn at you, and that the public may not be able to say you lost your position due to lack of energy and interest in your own personal welfare, for which you can consistently place the responsibility on no one but yourself."

Compare the bulletin with the letter, and note the difference. If other evidence were missing, this would be sufficient to substantiate the statements that safety rules are made for the legal protection of the company, while the opposing rules for dispatching work jeopardize the safety of the employees. I say to you now that if railway employees observed the companies' rules for safety, the railway lines of the United States would be, within twelve hours, as hopelessly congested as they possibly could be if a general strike had been in successful operation for a week.

Here, then, is the application of the usual safety rule intended for the defense of the company and public information, and with it the personal admonition to the employee to take the risks of the business as they come to him, not to lose time, not to sacrifice speed and efficiency for safety, and urging him to remember that if he does not make good he will lose his job and be humiliated by the "finger of scorn" pointed at him by a starving family. He takes the chance, the finger of scorn does not humiliate him, and he pays the price.

Fortunately we have in defense of this argument statistics of railway casualties, and taking the past year, for which a report has been made, we find that nine men were killed each twenty-four hours, and that one was injured or killed every seven minutes. To be specific as to casualties as they occur in the engine, train and yard service, is to say that one man was killed for each two hundred and five employed, and one was injured for every nine employed. The records of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen show 16.4 claims paid per thousand insured; the Order of Railway Conductors pays 12

claims per thousand insured; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers pays 8 claims per thousand insured; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen pays 7 claims per thousand insured, and the Switchmen's Union pays 15.5 claims per thousand insured. And two-thirds of these claims are for accidents. The working life of a brakeman is estimated at only seven years.

What do the railways pay? No one knows; but it is reasonable to say that ten per cent of injuries and deaths for which compensation is paid, is the answer, and the average amount paid is low.

The same rules for the defense of the employes are in operation in every industry.

The miners claim that four men are killed in America to one in Europe, and it is admitted that mining ordinarily and normally ought to be accompanied with less danger here than abroad.

Structural iron and steel workers and electrical workers stand a heavy loss in death and disability, only to be guessed at in the total, for we lack full statistics covering these occupations.

It has been estimated that annually four thousand Pennsylvania miners are killed or injured, and the records of Allegheny county, in which the great iron and steel industries of the Pittsburgh district are located, showed ten thousand casualties a year, a large proportion of which were deaths or total disablements, and eighty per cent of which were inflicted upon men under forty years of age.

Few of these casualties have hope of recovery because no one was at fault, and the others have been divided among a half dozen causes, few of which contained hope of recovery from the courts. The great heart of the corporation, however, arbitrarily provides sometimes for death or injury, paying as high as two hundred dollars for the loss of a leg or both eyes, and much lower amounts, which usually do not pay the doctor's bill, for other losses. Some of the larger companies, however, are now indemnifying for their killed and injured.

A system of almost perfect mechanical production has been installed, and the man must keep pace with it. So much must be produced per man, per machine per hour, and the man knows if he falls below the minimum of production he will lose his job, and a job is a job even in this land of opportunity. He knows the inexorable rule. The result is that to change a gear, shift a belt, adjust a feed, or any one of the thousands of ways that are offered the man to take a chance and keep his machine going without loss of time, are accepted at the price of safety, and he pays the price. The employer pays nothing.

The occupational diseases that must be assumed by the employe, of which there is really no record, must be considered among the casualties, although they have little hope of compensation. All of them add to the burden of general human misery arising from suspended or decreased wages.

So we say advisedly, until sane rules of employment regulate industry, until it costs more to kill a man than to protect him, until the man and the machine are brought closer to the relative endurance of each other, and safety devices are installed that automatically will prevent accidents, we shall have an annual casualty roll that will warrant a repetition of the statement, that the mines are stained with the blood of their victims; every skyscraper is cemented with the blood and brawn of its builders; every large enterprise is baptized in the blood of its workmen.

Does it not appeal to you that there is an underlying cause other than negligence that is responsible for the casualty record? That a man works for another does not mean that he is indifferent to physical and mental pain.

The general toll of industry is estimated at anywhere from one-half million upward annually, but we are unable to do more than estimate, for outside of railways no reliable statistics are available. The major portion of the killed and injured are young men. America has fixed the dead line of labor many years below that established as the earning capacity years of Europe, wherein we find our principal business competition. This means that in America the results of injury have to be reckoned with many more years per man than elsewhere.

In a general way we realize what it means to the man who is left helpless and hopeless. One can, in a way, imagine the physical suffering which we believe can in part be compensated, but God alone knows the mental depths of despair to which the one-time physically perfect man is plunged when disability overtakes and threatens his earning capacity, for in this day he knows when he cannot work he becomes a pauper. I have seen strong men weep like children when they were out of work temporarily, and their families were forced to limited living. What must it mean, then, to the one who in a moment knows he is done forever? If time permitted I could tell you of the last words of men who met death with only duty on their minds; who remembered their great responsibilities even with the death sweat upon their brow; who fearlessly met the grim destroyer with full consciousness of all that it meant to them, and the only expression of personal concern apart from duty done was the

heart-breaking question, what will become of my wife and kiddies?

Is it right for that wife and those children to be thrown upon the world without a dollar or a home other than the charity institution? Society through the employer has demanded its sacrifice, therefore, the human wreckage, the only unrewarded factor of our national business supremacy, should be recompensed.

We have been so busy making money that we have forgotten the real man who made it, forgotten his family, neglected ordinary rules for national welfare and safety, until we are overwhelmed by the enormity of our industrial offenses, and we hope, shamed into an effort toward forcing restitution. I say "forcing," for it never will be made otherwise.

American industry has been protected in every way possible by law and court decisions, but the employees, the foundation of American industry, have been thrown aside as scrap, and their bruised and broken bodies added to the long roll

EVIL OF FACTIONS.

Of course every faction seeks to keep in stock a shop-worn set of alleged excuses for its failure to get in line with the big family of unions, but none of them will stand analysis, because no logical reason can be given to justify any split in labor ranks.

Quarrels over personal opinions or ambitions are personal affairs and should not affect the attitude of the workers toward the labor movement, nor should they prevent the workers from fully realizing the value and the necessity of unity.

The moment a group of workers announce their independence of the general labor movement they convict themselves of being either ignorant or filled with selfishness of the narrow type that hopes to secure some temporary trivial advantage for a select few at the expense of the many.

The desire to hold office is perhaps the most common cause of factions among unions, but it is not a good reason.

The labor cause is of vastly more importance than any individuals in it, and when any alleged labor man advocates division of the forces of labor it is pretty clear that such a man holds his opinions and selfish interests as of more importance than the cause and that he is unworthy of support.

Such differences of opinion as may exist between members of labor unions as to correct union laws or policy should always be settled within the union and never be made a pretext for factionalism.

When differing opinions are discussed within the union the discussion is educational and beneficial because the constant grinding of one intellect against another is broadening in its effect, serves

of human wreckage to attest to the unrecompensed sacrifices made in its behalf.

I emphatically stand for a national compensation act, to care for employees who cannot be protected by the federal government, and for the enactment of uniform state legislation that will compensate for the loss of life and limb which thus far has been given away for the right to work. It may seem coldly calculating to set a cost on life and limb; it even may appear to be fixing the price for a continuance of human butchery; it may seem to be inviting injuries under certain conditions, but if life and limb must be sacrificed, restitution must be made. Conceding, in part, these objections, which have little foundation in fact, every other reason is for immediate, permanent and commensurate relief, which should not in any sense be considered an unfair cost to the employer, or a charitable proposition, but purely as a "part of the day's wages."

to put the adherents on each side on their mettle and very probably will result in correct action.

But if the union splits, each faction being composed of men who think alike, it deprives both factions of the educational effect which can only come through debate. Thus there is lost not only the unity essential to success, but also the broad educational influence of discussion based upon divergent opinions.

Imagine that members of a union seek to make some change in union rules or laws and when defeated they secede. They were very sure they were right, but when they seceded they took all the adherents of their pet reform out of the union and left the union to the unreformed. Now, assuming they were really right, if they had stayed in the union they would surely prevail in the end. Thus secession or factionalism not only tends to render the union weak but to deprive it of the benefits of suggestions of reform, some of which might be valuable and might finally be adopted.

And labor needs unity now more than ever before, in spite of the progress that has been made, because our opponents are becoming better organized and because the pay envelope is not keeping pace with the increased cost of living.

The old saying that "there is a time for everything does not apply to splits in the forces of labor because there is no time appropriate for labor to split.

Bear and forbear in the discussion of your differences, but preserve unity.

Say to yourself, to nonunionists and to independent factionalists that labor has no time to spend in factional discussions except to unite the factions that have already been created and that the time to unite is now.—*Amalgamated Journal*.



OBITUARY



F. E. Smith, Local Union No. 9, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel Remmert, Local Union No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.

A. Y. Johnson, Local Union No. 716, Houston, Texas.

G. Christenson, Local Union No. 713, Chicago, Ill.

J. C. Ritz, Local Union No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Hardlick, Local Union No. 381, Chicago, Ill.

Geo. Vernetto, Local Union No. 534, New York, N. Y.



IN MEMORIAM

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF EARL PINK.

Whereas, Local Union No. 247, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been called upon to pay its last tribute of respect to the memory of one of its youngest members, Brother Earl Pink, who was taken from us by death in the strength of his young manhood, after only a brief illness; and

Whereas, Brother Pink was an industrious, quiet and home-loving young man, respected and esteemed by his fellow workmen for his whole-souled, genial ways and his readiness to lend a helping hand wherever he could; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss suffered by our organization, we do in behalf of Local Union No. 247, I. B. E. W., extend to his bereaved mother and other relatives our profound sympathy in this sad hour, trusting that their grief may be lessened by reliance upon an Almighty arm; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy of them presented to his bereaved mother, and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication; also that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother.

(Signed) Richard J. Verhagen,
Herbert M. Merrill,
C. L. Hand,

Committee.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1912.

RESOLUTIONS IN MEMORY OF FRED W. KEIBLE.

Whereas, It has been the will of our Almighty God to call from this world, in the prime of his life, our beloved and esteemed Brother, Fred W. Keible, and the sudden removal of Brother Keible from our midst has left a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of his organization; and

Whereas, The members of Local No. 427 lost by his death a true union man and a brother esteemed not alone by members of his union, but by all he came in contact with; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, yet we cannot but mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 427 extend their deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his friends and relatives in this their hour of grief and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved relatives, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

H. Herrin,
F. H. Spears,
W. F. Johnson,
Committee.

Springfield, Ill.

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NOTICE.

James R. Leahy, formerly of No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y., will please communicate with his sister, Kathryn Leahy, 150 Jay street, Schenectady, N. Y.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Should you change your address, do not fail to notify the editor, so that the transfer can be made on our subscription book, which will assure your receiving the Worker at your new address.

If you have subscribed for the Worker and do not receive it, notify the editor immediately.

PROGRESS OF OUR BROTHERHOOD.

The following local unions have affiliated with the Brotherhood since our September issue, making a total of 75 since the court decision was rendered in our favor. We sincerely welcome them to our ranks:

No. 17—Detroit, Mich.
No. 180—Vallejo, Cal.
No. 197—Bloomington, Ill.
No. 261—Peterboro, Ont., Canada.
No. 263—Tulsa, Okla.
No. 269—Trenton, N. J.
No. 271—Detroit, Mich.
No. 281—Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
No. 390—Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
No. 454—Macon, Ga.
Sub. 588—Lowell, Mass.
No. 639—Pt. Arthur, Tex.
No. 723—Ft. Wayne, Ind.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

Herewith Coopers' Union Local No. 30 takes the pleasure of notifying all organized labor as well as the public in general, that the strike which has been on in the Milwaukee Breweries for the past sixteen weeks is settled and the members back at their old positions.

Whereas, Coopers' Union Local No. 30 again declares the Milwaukee Breweries fair to organized labor as far as the cooper shops are concerned.

Thanking each and every organization for their moral support, as well as for their financial contributions, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
Coopers' Union No. 30.

Emil Winger,
Otto Zacharias,
F. P. Altpeter, Cor. Secy.,
Committee.

WILL DEVELOP WATER POWER.

Birmingham, Ala.—Work was begun on September 2 on six miles of new railroad in Chilton county to the new dam at lock No. 12, on the Coosa river, which is being built by the Alabama Interstate Power Company. The dam will be 1,400 feet long; 70 feet high, and will develop 60,000-horsepower.

The Alabama Interstate Power Company also signed up for 5,000 square feet of office space here today, and the announcement was made that the company's Alabama headquarters will be moved from Montgomery to Birmingham October 1. The company proposes to invest \$55,000,000 in the development of water power in Alabama.



EDITORIAL



F. J. McNULTY

TRY TO DRAG GOMPERS INTO DYNAMITE MIX.

Indianapolis,, Ind.—Whether Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was present at a certain labor union meeting held in St. Louis, Mo., in November, 1910. was asked by government attorneys in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial today.

Frank Schilling, clerk of a hotel in St. Louis, testified that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers were holding its annual convention in St. Louis at the time. He named Frank M. Ryan, Chicago; Michael J. Young, Boston; F. J. McNulty, Newark, N. J.; M. B. Madden, Chicago; and Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco, as registered at the hotel.—Associated Press.

We do not know Mr. Schilling, but take it for granted he was a clerk at the "Southern Hotel," St. Louis, Mo., during the months of November and December, 1910.

We also know that he must be a scoundrel of the lowest type, or he would have told the truth, which, as a clerk of the hotel, he must have known.

It is too bad that we have to waste space denying such falsehoods but in order to show our readers how far a scoundrel of the type of this man Schilling will go (for, we presume, a few dollars of some Detective Agency), we will use sufficient space to tell you the truth in the premises.

The Buildings Trades Department of the A. F. of L., held its Annual Convention in St. Louis the latter part of November and the early part of December, 1910.

The official headquarters of the Building Trades Department was at the Southern Hotel. Frank M. Ryan is a vice-president of the Building Trades Department, Michael J. Young of Boston, was a delegate to the convention of the Building Trades Department from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, F. J. McNulty is a vice-president of the Building Trades Department and was there in the capacity of a delegate from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, M. B. Madden, Chicago (since deceased) was there in the interests of the International Association of Steam Fitters, Steam Helpers, etc., Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco, was a delegate to the convention from the Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

Now as to Mr. Gompers, he always makes it a point to address the convention of the Building Trades Department each year.

As the convention of the Building Trades Department was held in the assembly room of the Southern Hotel, President Gompers had to go there to deliver his address, as the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor was at another hotel.

Schillings stated to the court, per the above press dispatch, that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was holding its annual convention in St. Louis.

This statement is made of whole cloth. The only labor conventions held in St. Louis, Mo., during November and December, 1910, were the A. F. of L., the Metal Trades Department, the Label Trades Department, the Building Trades Department, and a short session of the Railway Trades Department.

Now had Schilling been fair with whoever caused him to testify at Indianapolis, he would have supplied the court with over fifty names of labor men who were attending the Building Trades Department and who were stopping at the Southern Hotel. Counting the delegates attending all of the above conventions, Mr. Schilling could have testified that there were some four hundred labor men in St. Louis at the time among them being the recognized and bona fide leaders of the American Labor movement. We can not see what such testimony is going to bring about. The records of the labor movement will bear out our meager statement, and they are open to all law abiding citizens who may desire to see them.

Mr. Schilling is certainly a scoundrel and we hope that he will get his just desserts in the hands of the law, before he has another opportunity to try and blacken the characters of men who are using their efforts for the uplift of the men and women who labor.

We are glad that he does not represent the men of his calling, the hotel clerks, whom we find, as a rule, men of manhood and character.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THIS? Our Brotherhood is enjoying the most prosperous times since the writer became its president. As far as demand for the services of mechanics is concerned, there is scarcely a day passes that we do not receive a call from some section of the country or other to send some first class mechanics there, immediately. When we first began to receive these requests, we were of the opinion, that the demand for mechanics was confined to the places from which we received the calls, but when we endeavored to comply with the requests we found, to our agreeable surprise that the demand was general and not confined to any one or two localities. One of the reasons for the prosperity our members are enjoying, is the fact that new fields are opening for us every day. It is also an acknowledged fact by all mechanics that the future of the electrical workers of the country is a bright one.

All local unions should be careful and see to it that no man is allowed to carry a journeyman's card unless he is competent to perform the duties required of an electrical worker in their respective branches. Now that a general demand exists for competent electrical workers, we find incompetent men applying for admission for membership. Generally these men want to get a journeyman's card immediately so as to receive the compensation of a mechanic, knowing in their hearts that they are not able to perform the

work but still hoping to get away with it on a bluff. It's of such men that our local unions must beware, and insist upon all applicants qualifying as mechanics by personal investigation of their past experience and practical examination of their present ability.

In times of prosperity and demand for mechanics, local unions are prone to add to the membership by admitting incompetents. We have heard of incidents where men were given cards by local unions, that knew no more about electrical work than the average man knows about astronomy. We are told that the only qualification necessary to get a card was to be related to the leaders of a local union or have the reputation of being a good fellow, and able to pay expenses of a mysterious nature. If such things occur it is a shame and an outrage as our trade is the property of no man, or set of men, of no local union or set of local unions, and therefore cannot be sold by either, or all for any consideration or stipulation. We require all journeymen shall have served the required length of time as prescribed by our laws and when he receives a card with the seal of our brotherhood upon it, that card should be, and is intended to be a guarantee to the employer as to the holder's practical ability.

The moment that our working card ceases to carry with it a guarantee as to the holder's practical ability, just that moment will our brotherhood cease to be a protection to its members. It is the duty of all members and local unions to protect the guarantee that the seal of our brotherhood should carry with it on the working cards of our members, by refusing to admit to membership applicants who cannot qualify in accordance with our laws for admission. It makes no difference, and rightfully so, whether the applicant may be a brother of the International president, the local union president, or the brother of any officer, national or local, or a man who may apply for admission unknown to us all. A square deal should be extended to all applicants, fair practical examination given him, and a fair examination as to his past experience made and if this is done and an applicant fails to qualify he should be refused admission in spite of any influence that may be brought to bear on his behalf, until such times as he does qualify fairly and squarely in accordance with our laws, for membership.

The fact that we cannot supply the demand for mechanics does not justify us to admit to membership incompetent men and give them journeymen's cards, for we must bear in mind that water is bound to seek its level, and so will incompetence in our trade, as well as in all others, so it will pay us all to act on the level with each other, and treat our trade squarely, by doing everything within our power to make the seal of our local union, when placed on a card bearing the word journeyman, a guarantee to an employer, who employs the holder thereof that he is a competent, practical mechanic.

Why not buy your local union supplies through the I. O.?

Do you look over the Missing Receipt Numbers published in the Worker each month?

AFFILIATION WITH CENTRAL AND STATE BODIES.

All local unions of our Brotherhood should affiliate with the Central Labor and Building Trades Councils of their respective cities. Also with the State Federation of Labor of their respective states.

This is very important for the protection of each local union's interest.

All members should bear in mind that no local union, no matter how strong it may be, is strong enough to stand alone successfully against the militant Employers' Associations of today.

Many local unions are so selfish that they forget their duty to the trades union movement when they are at peace with their employers, forgetting the fact that were it not for the support and assistance that they received from the central and state bodies they would not be enjoying the working conditions, nor receive the compensation they do.

We owe allegiance to the American Federation of Labor and its chartered branches and should not hesitate to help any organization that may not be so fortunate as we are in the matter of wages and working conditions, remembering at all times that the stronger we make the weakest link in the chain of trades unionism the stronger we fortify our own organization against our opponents, who will not hesitate to attack us if they think they can do so successfully.

Notice how quickly a local union appeals to the Central Labor Councils for assistance when it becomes involved in difficulty with its employers. Then is the time that the powers of the Central Labor Councils are recognized, and appealed to for protection.

We have yet to hear of a Central Labor Council refusing protection and assistance to any local unions that ask for same even though such local unions were not affiliated.

It looks mighty bad for a local union to remain outside of the Central Bodies and State Federations, despite the fact that they have been repeatedly requested to affiliate, simply because they are at peace with their employers. Just ask yourself, dear reader, who is responsible for the labor legislation enacted each session of your state legislature. The child labor, the eight-hour work day, the anti-sweat shop, the mechanic lien and various other laws enacted each year for the protection of the wage earners.

If you do not know you will, upon investigation, find it is the State Federation of Labor through its Legislative Committee, which attends all sessions of the legislature, then ask yourself who pays the Legislative Committee's expenses while attending the sessions of legislature as well as other necessary running expenses.

Answer: The State Federation of Labor, from the per capita tax, paid by affiliated local unions and central bodies.

After this has been made clear to you, we feel sure you will recognize the mistake your local union is making in not affiliating with the State Federation of Labor, and you will immediately start the necessary agitation to bring about affiliation.

The initiation fee is very low, and the per capita tax is so small that it will never be missed by your local union and all of your members will feel the better for it.

The State Federation protects your interests in your state legislature, so the central bodies will protect your interests locally, at a proportionate cost. Even though your local may be at peace with its employers, and there is no chance of any dispute arising between them, it is your duty to affiliate with the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union, or both, if your local is eligible, for you cannot tell how soon you may need their assistance. The proper time to prepare for war is in the time of peace, and not after war has been declared. Do not let the question of money prevent the performance of the above duties, never forgetting that we need the support of the other trades just as much as the other trades need the support of our Brotherhood. The labor movement is one of voluntary co-operation and rightfully so, it should not require mandatory laws in the American Federation of Labor or any of its departments, to make our Brotherhood assist a sister organization or organizations that may be in difficulty with their employers or vice versa. Do not hold aloof from affiliation for the reason that some other local unions of national organizations are on the outside, let us do our duty, that's all the American Federation of Labor expects of our Brotherhood, that is all we can do. Therefore, let us do it, immediately.

MAKE YOUR DELEGATES DO THEIR DUTY.

Do your delegates to the Central Labor Unions and Building Trades Councils attend the meetings there regularly? If they do not they should be removed and others elected or appointed.

We should bear in mind at all times that when we join those bodies we agreed to abide by their laws and the majority vote of the delegates attending the meetings, in accordance with said laws.

No local union can tell at what meeting a question may come up that is of vital importance to us, and if we are not represented when such a question does come up it does not behoove us to find fault with the decision reached thereon; protests, under such circumstances, come with very bad grace from any union.

There is no question but that a central council tries to decide all questions fairly.

And there is no question but that an electrical worker can defend and represent the interests of his own local better than a delegate of some other calling. For this reason, alone, which is a selfish one, we should have our delegates attend the meetings regularly, as they are vested with the power to represent us they should represent us. By failing to attend the meeting they misrepresent us and should therefore be canned. If your local union is able it should pay its representatives for attending said meetings, if it cannot afford to pay them, we are sure if the proper efforts are made among your members you will be able to find volunteers, who, when they say they will attend the meetings they will do so, regularly.

This is of greater importance than most members think, and should not be passed by without consideration.

We would not have so many jurisdiction fights on our hands, if our locals paid the proper attention to this important matter, in the past.

WE CAN ALL LEARN, NO MATTER THE AGE. We spent a very enjoyable evening with Local Union No. 38 of Cleveland, recently.

After good of the union, the entertainment committee escorted to the rostrum, Mr. Blank, who, for one hour enlightened us with a talk and illustrations on Commutator Sparkings, the causes thereof and the preventative, etc., etc.

It was the most interesting and instructive talk we have ever heard on the subject, and so interested were the members attending, that not one left till it was all over, young or old.

I was informed that it is the duty of the entertainment committee of that local to provide at least one meeting each month with a speaker for one hour, who thoroughly understands his subjects.

If all local unions would adopt this practice their meetings would be better attended and our members would be benefitted thereby, as the wisest among us is not so wise that he cannot become wiser.

WAKE-UP ELECTRICAL WORKERS—DO YOUR DUTY. We recently attended the conventions of the New York and Ohio State Federation of Labor. The most surprising fact we learned in each instance was the small number of

Electrical Workers attending. Despite this, we are pleased to state that both organizations have had a very successful year, in every particular. The legislative achievements of each body during the past year are especially commendable and demonstrate the devotion and faithfulness of their officers to their duties.

Local Union No. 17 of Detroit, Mich., voted by an overwhelming majority to return to the Bona fide Brotherhood. We extend the hand of good fellowship to all members of the local and will welcome their assistance in helping us make the Brotherhood bigger, stronger and greater than ever before.

We are still unable to get our local press secretaries to write a monthly letter for the Worker. We have not lost all hopes as yet. They may send us one before long, for shame sake. We are not particular, as to the reason, so long as we get them.

If our per capita tax was raised to sixty cents per month, we could increase our Death Benefits, create a National Sick Benefit, and pay a Strike Benefit. Think this over.

Despite all opposition we are growing faster than ever.

To get results necessitates spending money. If your local union has not a business agent, dig down in your jeans and contribute sufficient each week to support one.

As a general rule you will find the fellow that is always lax in paying his dues, doing the loudest shouting against the policy of the local, its officers, etc.

The actual strength of your local can be figured by the number of members attending your meetings, and not by the number of members you have on your books.

We have not heard so many hard luck stories since the Six Months Law went into effect. Dues are now being paid promptly.

We will go into our next convention with the largest paid up membership in the history of our Brotherhood.

It is about time you cast your eyes about for available delegates to the Boston convention.

The Syracuse Situation

Again has the secession leaders endeavored to set aside the principles of Trades Unionism and substitute in their stead their characteristic policy of disruption, even going so far as to bring the contractors of Syracuse, N. Y., into court and ask the courts for an injunction restraining the contractors from employing union men.

Naturally enough their petition was denied and the contractors of Syracuse and the members of our Brotherhood can carry on their business again in peace, until the secession leaders can find some excuse to further hamper our organization and the employers of our members with more litigation.

The letter sent out by authority of the Syracuse Central Trades and Labor Assembly shows in no uncertain manner the support organized labor in that city is giving us and demonstrates that secession has no sympathizers in that city.

It also demonstrates that the labor movement is composed of fair-minded men who are earnestly desirous of safe guarding the public from all inconvenience possible and to prevent it from being imposed upon by men masquerading in the disguise of union men.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 21, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Central Trades and Labor Assem-

bly desires to make plain to all who have electrical work of any character that there is only one bona fide Labor Union in this city doing electrical wiring, the members of which are the recognized union men of the city at their line of work.

We respectfully request that when in need of electricians to perform any electrical work either permanent or decorative lighting, that only members of Local Union No. 208 of Syracuse, N. Y., affiliated with the A. F. of L., be employed. All others are considered non-union.

Before awarding contracts or employing men to do electrical work kindly call W. E. Lewis, 305 South Warren street, or phone Warren 6368, who will give the desired information as to whom are recognized as union contractors.

You can insure peace from any labor dispute by calling the above mentioned representative of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 208, who will cheerfully furnish you a list of the recognized union contractors who will perform your electrical work by skillful union mechanics.

Respectfully yours,

Central Trades and Labor Assembly,

Charles A. Yates, Secretary.

Attest:

Norman G. Sprague, President.

LOCAL Union Official
Receipts up to and in-
cluding the 10th of the
current month ■ ■ ■

LOCAL UNION RECEIPTS.

Local Union official receipts from Sept.
 11 to October 10, inc.;

L. U.	From	To		
1	54201	54290	152	103501
9	208011	208210	164	204791
12	217650	217658	168	162761
20	97808	97860	177	93837
22	148604	148653	184	18591
23	124252	124276	186	202527
24	36835	36860	187	18848
34	135930	135950	189	20413
38	196800	196901	190	78931
41	152801	152965	190	78945
49	95169	95172	190	78948
49	95172	95173	190	78963
49	95175	95248	190	78981
50	167251	167272	212	193167
52	89054	89170	233	19561
56	180825	180827	236	237751
56	180827	180885	238	139577
60	189013	189015	247	154170
60	189017	189029	247	155251
61	86048	86110	252	110251
66	181506	181513	254	216676
68	51291	51389	254	102751
69	62465	62565	255	205660
72	157501	157526	259	50432
78	151536	151538	267	200307
78	151547	151548	268	22693
78	151551	151564	277	23234
78	151566	151625	282	90162
78	151571	151625	319	218251
85	68891	68900	328	51541
85	68956	69000	336	64661
85	126751	126820	349	94388
86	52449	52500	358	41291
86	168751	168812	369	164756
96	211512	211565	377	121029
98	81541	81680	384	160513
100	89349	89391	390	226501
102	174997	175012	396	161761
103	96371	96580	402	29842
104	147765	147969	404	140775
104 Sub	77641	78000	419	178731
104 Sub	169501	170111	425	147001
105	111751	111786	427	24056
108	127501	127524	430	32059
110	144007	144116	442	190821
116	36177	36208	444	40541
117	209471	209490	470	163631
119	166537	166558	474	224361
124	52301	52350	481	114971
124	183751	183990	494	49934
135	208526	208552	501	201004
136	20099	20158	503	54978
140	31817	31840	506	34667
141	145752	145877	527	35343
142	178168	178463	528	130862
146	177055	177099	534	8737
149	93400	93468	536	120430
			541	98414
			565	153007
			565 Sub	75819
			581	46597
			588	63948
			591	31216
			592	94784
			595	154501
			595	29730
			617	118589
			620	60051
			625	41288
				103514
				204941
				162776
				93888
				18600
				202532
				18870
				20428
				78949
				78981
				79008
				193258
				19597
				237763
				139581
				154500
				155463
				110262
				216750
				102815
				205678
				50454
				200491
				22703
				23236
				90175
				218270
				51565
				64699
				94404
				41306
				164852
				121061
				160531
				226519
				161789
				29848
				140857
				179031
				147027
				24119
				32066
				190960
				40587
				163642
				224451
				115160
				50018
				201099
				55034
				34671
				35380
				130884
				9221
				120469
				98447
				153323
				75821
				46620
				63956
				31251
				94793
				154640
				29750
				118594
				60068
				41297

631	41486	41493
639	141751	141765
643	42173	42176
644	213075	213270
645	78282	.....
645	78291	.....
645	78296	.....
649	43349	43359
659	56527	56560
664	195020	195060
666	29143	29177
667	53843	53856
668	53283	53297
675	83325	83345
677	150782	150788
679	81162	81171
680	84864	84881
681	85258	85262
682	69915	69921
695	22141	22152
696	129273	129310
697	131382	131394
699	117097	117105
702	106102	106116
703	105214	105224
708	106570	106580
709	189978	190010
710	100605	100618
713	77216	77245
714	73461	73500
716	174190	174220
719	91539	91550
720	75051	75058
722	150063	150099

MISSING RECEIPTS.

- L. U. No. 34—Nos. 135928, 135929.
 L. U. No. 78—Nos. 151577, 81.
 L. U. No. 78—Nos. 151609 to 151624.
 L. U. No. 102—No. 211533.
 L. U. No. 104 Sub—Nos. 77756, 77945,
 87, 90, 169538, 45, 46, 169662, 169831.
 L. U. No. 104 Sub—No. 170060.
 L. U. No. 105—Nos. 111781 to 111785.
 L. U. No. 110—No. 144737.
 L. U. No. 136—No. 20123.
 L. U. No. 141—No. 145800.
 L. U. No. 190—Nos. 78993, 94, 95, 99.
 L. U. No. 233—19593, 94, 95.
 L. U. No. 238—No. 195580.
 L. U. No. 255—Nos. 205674, 205675.
 L. U. No. 336—No. 64698.
 L. U. No. 390—Nos. 226503, 226505.
 L. U. No. 444—No. 40660.
 L. U. No. 444—Nos. 40676 to 40680.
 L. U. No. 506—Nos. 34665, 66, 68.
 L. U. No. 534—No. 8736.
 L. U. No. 536—No. 120465.
 L. U. No. 675—Nos. 83326, 27, 34, 41,
 42, 43.
 L. U. No. 677—No. 81167.

NO ROOM FOR SECESSION IN INDIANA
STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

That organized labor in Indiana has no sympathy for secession and in the future will not tolerate it—is shown by the following resolution adopted at the convention recently held in the city of Richmond, Indiana.

It also demonstrates that the assaults of the Trades Union enemies has no other effect than to more closely cement the labor movement together so it will be in a better position to combat the onslaughts of Postism-Reidism or any other individual or association that tries to disrupt it.

To the Indiana State Federation of Labor in convention assembled.

Greeting:—

Believing that the policy of the American Federation of Labor should be carried out through our state and central bodies in accordance with Sec. 1, Art. 11, of the constitution of the A. F. of L., we the undersigned delegates to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Labor present the following resolutions:

Whereas, there has been seated in several central bodies throughout the State of Indiana, local unions that are not affiliated with their proper internationals, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, therefore be it.

Resolved, That any central body admitting or retaining dual organization to any bona fide international affiliated with the A. F. of L., shall not be entitled to representation to the State Federation of Labor, and be it further

Resolved, That the Indiana State Federation of Labor will cease to accept per-capita tax from any Central Body, having affiliated with it any such dual organization.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed)

H. E. Courtot, Local 481, I. B. E. W.

Chas. Lutz, Local 481, I. B. E. W.

Harry Thomas, Stage-Employees.

J. B. Etchison, Hod-Carriers.

J. L. Kinney, U. A. Fitters & Plumbers.

Wm. Lowry, Pattern Makers.

Wm. Beaty, U. A. Fitters & Plumbers.

THE BLAME PLACED WHERE IT BELONGS.

That truth will out and right prevail is clearly shown by the action of Local No. 236, Bloomington, Ill., in adopting the resolution appearing below:

It is no more than just to state, that Local No. 236 is a very progressive organization whose members enjoy splendid conditions and have good agreements with their employers.

Once again did the disrupting leaders of the secession movement, try to tear down established conditions and destroy the peaceable relations that existed between Local No. 236 and its employers, by endeavoring to have Local No. 236 break an agreement that had been entered into in good faith and that was satisfactory to them, but the members of Local No. 236 were not to be influenced by the oily tongued con man, and showed their good judgment by adhering to the true principles of Trades Unionism and refused to violate their agreements and as the following resolution shows absolutely repudiation of the secession leaders and in no uncertain language placed the blame where it belongs.

Resolutions Adopted by L. U. No. 236.

Sept. 28, 1912.

Whereas, for the past four years there has existed a condition in the ranks of the Organized Electrical Workers, caused by a division of the membership of the I. B. E. W., brought about by the St. Louis convention and,

Whereas, The Electrical Workers affiliated with the organization known as the Reid-Murphy faction receive no recognition by the bona fide labor movement and is denied affiliation with the A. F. of L. and its affiliated branches and,

Whereas, Promises of recognition from the A. F. of L. has time and again been assured us by our International officers, also promises and assurances of a Court Decision being rendered in our favor in the Geib suits and,

Whereas, Said suits have been decided by Courts of Issue in favor of the organization recognized by the A. F. of L. and our officers have appealed said Geib suits, thereby causing more unnecessary legal expenses and causing a further drain on the funds of the International Body and diverting it from its proper use.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we sever our allegiance with the Reid faction of the Brotherhood and renew our obligations with the original Brotherhood of Electrical Workers known as the McNulty faction, thereby securing recognition by the A. F. of L. and the bona fide American Movement.

THE NIAGARA OF THE SOUTH.

Not quite a hundred miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga., is one of the finest cataracts in the country, long known as "The Niagara of the South." The Georgia Power Company is harnessing this falling water to giant turbine waterwheels which will be used to drive electric generators, producing a hundred thousand horsepower of electrical energy.

The work under construction embraces principally two dams, the tunnel, the forebay, the power house, together with five main substations. The main power dam is being built of rock taken from a quarry just below the site of the dam. It will measure 384 feet long by 112 feet high. The upper dam, about eight miles upstream and designed for storage purposes, is to be 650 feet long by 90 feet high and will impound nearly 4,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

About 50 yards from the power dam starts the intake end of the tunnel, which is being lined with concrete averaging 12 inches thick, will be 12 feet wide at the widest point, 14 feet high to the top of the arch, will extend 6,600 feet long and convey the water to the forebay. The forebay is being constructed 30 by 70 by 93 feet deep and also lined with concrete. Six steel pen stocks carry the water down the side of the gorge, a drop of 600 feet in 100 feet, to the power house. This structure will measure 48 by 192 feet and will be built of brick, steel and concrete. The building designed to house the control apparatus is to be constructed of the same kind of materials and will have foundations 50 by 250 feet.

The water flowing through each of the six pen stocks will drive a single 16,000-horsepower vertical turbine; each turbine being direct connected to a 10,000-kilovoltampere waterwheel type generator. Current will be generated at 6,600 volts and the voltage will be stepped up to 110,000 volts by 18 transformers and transmitted over high tension lines to the distant towns and cities. All this electrical apparatus, including switchboards, lightning arresters and also the substation equipments, is being supplied by the General Electric Company.

It is anticipated that the construction work will be completed and the apparatus installed and in operation some time during the coming fall. Numerous cotton mills and other manufacturing plants in the vicinity of the distribution lines will become consumers of Tallulah Falls power. The Georgia Railway & Power Company alone will use from 20,000 to 30,000 kilowatts in Atlanta at once. The total transmission system in process of construction extends over a distance of about 235 miles.



Reports of Officers .. and Organizers ..



Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1912.

To the Officers and Members.

Greeting:—

The positive and emphatic plea of the officers of the secession movement we don't want to settle our troubles in court but by ourselves were proven here again to be a mere fallacy, as they went in the special term of the supreme court asking for an injunction to compel a contractor by the name of Wm. Gough to employ only members of the Reid organization, it came up before Judge Andrews and was denied, the hearing on a permanent one was set for first term of court in November. Their attorney objected that if he was not granted a temporary injunction that in a month there would be no local No. 43 to try the case, but it availed him nothing, and our men of Local No. 208 will keep right on working for Wm. Gough and the other contractors that have signed up with us. This is now twice they were defeated on local injunction and I wonder when will they be satisfied and get where they belong. Things are progressing favorably here now. The common council just passed an electric code which will mean more and better work.

With best wishes, I remain.

Fraternally yours,

G. M. Bugniazet,
Int. Vice President.

Detroit, Mich., Oct., 9, 1912.

Editor Electrical Worker:

In July letter I stated that "light was unmistakably breaking upon the mysterious, treacherous and well-defined plans of those who four years ago, were determined to wreck our Brotherhood," and continual desertion from the ranks of our opponents adds weight to the statement all of the time.

Four years ago, three years ago and as recently as one year ago one need not go far to find many men warm and

hearty supporters of secessionism. Today, however, the trend of thought of those self same men is running in an entirely different channel.

Not one do I now find, boastfully and defiantly defending secessionism or those responsible for the awful havoc it has wrought in our once prosperous, successful and united Brotherhood.

New members and old ones, alike, are fast learning to their own satisfaction (if not to that of the other fellow,) that the division in 1908 did not occur through inefficiency, incompetency or crookedness of the International officers at the helm of our organization. But they plainly see that it was either a deliberate attempt to divide and disrupt, or that the ambition and determination of certain individuals to succeed our International officers had to be satisfied. Neither of which could be considered good form of trade union ethics.

True it has taken four long years for some to find the light and learn their awful mistake. But some who learn slowly learn well. And it is a safe prediction that the foreflushing disrupter, of the coming four years will not be shown the courtesy so freely and bounteously extended to him in the past. A very slim chance he will have of ever getting an audience in the Electrical Workers again.

The leaders are fast hanging themselves by the rope of lies, blasphemy and deceit, and with their death follows the early demise of secessionism in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Evil influence of the secession leaders, previously referred to existing here, is swiftly and surely fading away. And there is not the least doubt existing in any one's mind now, but that Detroit, in point of organization, will soon be numbered among the banner cities of the Brotherhood.

Nuff Sed, we all know what good organization means to men, be they mechanics, capitalists, hod carriers or laborers.

Fraternally yours,
E. G. Smith, I. O.

mediately interested himself. Owing to the absence from the city of Mr. Schourtog, Mr. Butler took the matter up with Dr. M. Collins, chief of staff of physicians, and the result, Bro. Ferguson is in a place that, if there is any cure, it will be accomplished. Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., extended an unanimous vote of thanks to Messrs. Solomon, Butler, Schwenber, May, Althelm and Dr. Collins. True charity will never go unrewarded, and if ever true charity was practiced, it was in this case.

On September 17, 1912, the B. T. C. of St. Louis and vicinity had two callers, Bro. Fred Hock, representative of the B. T. C. of Cincinnati and vicinity, and Bro. J. A. Cullen, representative of Local Union No. 212, I. B. E. W., Cincinnati, Ohio. They gave a glowing account of conditions indeed, around Porkopolis. Their stay was very short, having received the united assistance of the St. Louis B. T. C. Things in and around St. Louis are looking brighter. The coming election seems to have but little effect on the building industries.

The turmoil that has taken place in the Brotherhood should have a tendency to open the eyes of the most obtuse, and show them who are the men of principle, and have the interests of the Brotherhood at heart. The officers have worked hard, and deserve the support of all members. Some things may not be to your liking, but if you will read and post yourself on the Constitution, over half of your disapproval will be the law, and not the officer who is abiding by it.

Hoping to see secession entirely uprooted, and all seeds destroyed, thereby insuring clear sailing for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, I am,

Yours fraternally,

Baldy.

Editor Electrical Worker.

Dear Sir and Bro.—Just a few lines from No. 666, Richmond, Va., to let the Brotherhood know what we are doing. We have all kinds of work here and need men (inside) badly, but it seems that the city examination and license scares them away. If you want to come to Richmond, write to our Business Agent, and let him put you wise. The Central Trades and Labor Council here is starting a campaign or organization by which we hope to accomplish good results before the winter is over. We intend to make this city the strongest union town in the southeast.

Fraternally,

G. M. Miller, F. S.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1912.

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a line or

two to let you know that Local No. 501 is still in the field and very active. All our members are working at this time of writing, and work is fairly good. The initiation of new members goes steadily on pretty well every meeting night. Our worthy Bro. and Business Agent, J. E. Stillman, has been very busy in the last few weeks, making a round-up and organizing the moving picture operators in the numeral pictures shows we have around our little berg. At the last meeting he was able to report that there are only two that are on the outside, and that within the next week he expects to have them in line also. Occasionally we have a little trouble with a storekeeper around the town, the last one being the Kiker & Hedgeman Co., who have just had their store renovated throughout by a bunch of "rats" whom they brought into the town to do it. Now, everything is fixed up and they no doubt expect to the patronized by union men, but if there is a union man who does patronize them, he had better slip in without being seen. No doubt, as in other cases, we shall soon hear these people clamoring to be put on the fair list again.

Closing with all good wishes and best of luck to the I. B. E. W.

Yours fraternally,

W. F. Mason, Press Sec.

FROM A BOOSTER.

Many have written on what has been accomplished by trades unions and we all know, what is we who have been benefited by organization that no writer can adequately describe the great good that organizations of labor have been to the toiler.

There are many benefits that the members of trades unions receive that never come to attention of the public for the uninformed often carry the idea that wages and better working conditions are the only matters that are looked after by labor organizations, slight attention is paid to many other benefits the members receive.

The fact that the union looks after its members in times of sickness and their families when death has taken away the beloved ones is often over looked by the general public.

But these benefits are known by the unions' members and it is unnecessary to call their attention to it. My desire is to draw their attention to what I believe is overlooked by many members of the labor movement and in my humble opinion we neglect to use an advantage we possess that would greatly aid us in the battle for the uplift of humanity, while many members of the labor movement do their duty and exercise their power as

purchasers, as that is the advantage I have in mind, it is a fact that many do not.

I believe this neglect is due to thoughtlessness and not a desire on the part of our members to employ nonunion labor. I do not believe that they realize that that is what they do when they purchase articles that do not bear the union label. Brothers none of you would hire non-union mechanics to do any work for you around your homes, and you will without hesitation tell grocer, butcher and all others you deal with that you will no longer trade with him if he does not employ union help. What would you say if he ask you if you employed nothing but union help; of course you would say yes. Suppose he asked you if you had the union label on your clothes on your shoes if you used nothing but union-made tobacco and so forth and you could not show the label how would you feel; on the square brothers is there much difference? Are you not indirectly employing nonunion labor when you buy articles that do not bear the label. Now let us turn over a new leaf. Make it a practice of insisting on the label when you are going to make a purchase. Say to yourself I am going to be certain that I am employing union labor; that the goods I buy are not made in a sweat shop or by child labor or by some convict. In the future my motto will be "nothing but union labor for mine." In fact I am going to adopt the following resolution that I hope all members of the trades union movement and

also those who sympathize with labor organizations will also adopt.

Whereas, trades unions have been of great benefit in bettering the conditions of the toilers, by securing better wages, shorter hours also has been the means of taking the children out of the factory and sweat shop and placed them in school and helped the cause of humanity generally and

Whereas, Still greater good would be accomplished if all persons working for a living would in their humble way assist in carrying on the work of the labor movement and affiliate with the organization of their respective craft and

Whereas, On thinking the matter over I have concluded that I neglected my duty to the union by not actively assisting in the work there of,

Therefore, I resolve that from this day on I will assist in every way possible in the work of my union and will work tirelessly to get every man working with me to join and also become a booster and quit finding fault with those who have been doing their duty and will also pay my dues promptly and attend the meetings and not leave all the burden on a few members.

And I further resolve that I will at all times insist on the union label as I believe it to be the greatest organizer ever employed by a labor organization and also realize that it is an assurance against child labor, sweat shop products, convict made goods and unfair working condition generally.

Attention

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, 1912.

It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends of organized labor be fully advised that in the contempt proceedings instituted in Judge Wright's court of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was in no way a party thereto, that these proceedings were instituted by Justice Wright, that the company desired, but could do nothing to prevent it, and that in the appeal which has been taken from Justice Wright's decision to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, the Buck's Stove and Range Company is in no wise a party thereto.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible show by their patronage and

encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the case now pending in the District Court of Appeals, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity in every way to labor's present friendly relations with this company.

Fraternally yours,

Sam L. Gompers,

Pres. American Federation of Labor.
Frank Morrison, Secy.

POEMS WORTH READING**CHILDREN OF THE HILLS.**

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Oh, the silence of the Children in the
sunny South today,
It is sadder than the cry of fettered
slaves,
Lean and listen, and you will hear the
roaring of the mill
And the sighing of the winds through
open graves;
But the voices of the children—they are
still—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

They no longer shout and gambol in the
blossom-laden fields,
And their laughter does not echo down
the street.
They have gone across the hills, they are
working in the mills,
Oh, the tired little hands and aching
feet,
And the dreary, weary life that stunts
and kills—
Oh, the roaring of the mills, of the mills.

All the pleasures known to childhood are
but tales of fairyland,
What to them are singing birds and
running streams?
For the rumble of the rill seems an echo
of the mill,
And they see but flying spindles in their
dreams;
Life is one, in Summer's heat of Win-
ter's chill—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

In this boasted land of freedom they are
bonded baby slaves;
And the busy world goes by and does
not heed.
They are driven to the mill just to glut
and overfill
Bursting coffers of the Plutocrats of
Greed.
When they perish we are told it is
"God's will"—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

Still from valley, plain and hamlet lofty
steeple proudly rise,
And the droning tones of preachers
prate of crimes;
And the Gospel venders still sell the peo-
ple of the mill
Lakes of fire and fields of glory for
their dimes,
And they pray beside the graves of chil-
dren fill—
Oh, the roaring of the mill, of the mill.

THE TWO SEEKERS.

Two men went seeking happiness.
One walked the roadside way
And looked with all his longing eyes
Within each garden gay.
Where'er he saw it growing
He tried to grasp its flower;
But always, in his clutching hand,
It died before an hour,
Till, angry and despairing,
In bitterness he cried:
"Others are given happiness,
To me it is denied!"
The other one looked round him.
"Since happiness is found
In other people's gardens,
Why not within my ground?"
He dug and plowed and planted,
And with a careful toil
Where it was rough and stony,
Enriched each inch of soil.
Until with crowded blossoms
The little plot o'erran—
"How simple 'tis," the owner cried,
"To be a happy man!"

—P. Leonard.

THE POWER OF A SMILE.

There's a wondrous lot of power
In an honest, wholesome smile;
It often starts a blessing
That will travel for a mile.
Why, when hearts are sad and heavy
And the days are dark the while,
You cannot notice that things brighten
From the moment that you smile.
What the rose is to the bower,
What the jewel to the ring,
What the song is to the robin
In the gladsome days of spring,
What the gold is to the sunsets
That oft our souls beguile,
All this, and more, to people
Is the blessing of a smile.
When you see a face that's saddened
By the cruelty of strife,
Into which have come the wrinkles
From the toils and cares of life,
Just send a ray of sunshine
To smooth its brow awhile,
And bestow a passing blessing
By the giving of a smile.



American Federation .. of Labor News ..


ORGANIZE AND REDUCE HOURS.

Boston.—A local union of fur workers was organized in this city on October 5, with a strong membership, and even though the organization is young it has already secured a reduction of working hours from fifty-four to forty-nine per week, without loss of pay.

BUSINESS AGENT'S RIGHTS.

New York.—Supreme Court Justice Crane, of Brooklyn, has denied the motion of a contractor for an order adjudging a business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in contempt for notifying members of that organization that they should stop work for him on a building. The business agent was enjoined last spring from "injuring the contractor's business or interfering with any of his work." The contractor claimed that the business agent's action was a violation of the injunction. In denying the motion, Justice Crane said: "The courts cannot compel men to work, and they can leave for any reason they see fit, or without reason, and if it be that the carpenters in this case desire to comply with the rules and regulations of their Brotherhood, there is no law that can prevent them or prevent the business agent from informing them that they were using non-union material. The men themselves state that they left the work voluntarily as soon as they knew the material was non-union."

OFFICERS NOMINATED.

Washington.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters in convention on Tuesday, September 24, nominated the following officers: For president, James Kirby and William G. Schardt, both of Chicago, and James Ryan, of Philadelphia. For first vice president, A. A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J., and A. M. Schwartz, Pittsburgh. For vice president, J. D. McKinley, Chicago; W. L. Hutchinson, Saginaw, Mich., and P. J. Carison, Moline, Ill. For general secretary, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, and Robert W. L. Connelly, Ensley, Ala. For general treasurer, Thomas Neil, of Indianapolis, and Oliver Collins, of New York. Members of the general executive board, delegates to the American Federation of Labor, and Building Trades, were also nominated.

GOOD ORGANIZATION WORK.

Fargo, N. Dak.—In the past few weeks there have been organized in this city the sheet metal workers, butcher workmen, and the journeymen horseshoers, this work having been accomplished by Organizer A. W. Bowman, local organizer and member of the Typographical Union. Efforts are being made to thoroughly organize the town, with prospects favorable for doing so.

"BILL" HUBER RETIRES.

Washington.—William D. Huber, for thirteen years president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, declined to enter the race again for the presidency. During the incumbency of Mr. Huber the organization has grown from a stripling to a giant in the labor world. In appreciation of the service which Mr. Huber has rendered as president of the organization, the convention presented to him in recognition of his long and faithful services the sum of \$2,500.

LOCK OUT UNION PAINTERS.

El Paso, Tex.—Recently two firms in this city inaugurated a lockout against its union painters and paperhangers, but it only affects a few mechanics. The lockout was due to a notice having been given by the employees that they desired the union shop, which had been conceded by other employers in the same line of business in the city. It is believed that the lockout will be of short duration.

WAGE INQUIRY STARTED.

Washington.—Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, mediators under the Erdman act, in an effort to adjust the controversy over the wages between the Southern Railway and other roads operating in the South and their trainmen and conductors, are in conference with both sides to the controversy. No decision has been arrived at, and it is quite probable that none will be for some little time to come.

SANITARIANS OF LABOR.

Cincinnati.—Representatives of the various labor unions in this city have form-

ed an organization to be known as the "Sanitarians of Organized Labor," the object of which is to spread the gospel of sanitation. The work of the new society will be carried on with the co-operation of the health department. It will begin a systematic study of State laws and city ordinances affecting sanitary matters, and will endeavor to present the knowledge it acquires to the labor unions in the city.

MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES.

St. Louis—President A. B. Lowe, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, advises that a settlement was recently made with the Georgia Railway Company, whereby the members of the Maintenance of Way organization secured a substantial increase in several yards, the rates now being equal with those in operation on the Southern. An increase in wages to all members of the organization has also been secured from the C., H. & D.

MINERS VICTIMS OF GREED.

West Virginia Paper Takes Up Cause of Coal Diggers.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Intelligencer, published in this city, in commenting upon the controversy now existing between the coal miners in the Paint and Cabin Creek coal fields, says in part: "One of the most serious complaints of the striking miners is against the 'pluck me' store system. In these mine communities the maintenance of a store by the mine companies is almost a necessity, but it is not necessary to charge exorbitant prices for all goods sold to miners, or is it necessary to compel miners to buy of the company store should they be able to buy elsewhere. The following is a list of prices charged in the company stores, and is sworn to by the miners before the investigating commission: Flour, \$9.25 per barrel; breakfast bacon, 25 cents per pound; tomatoes, 20 cents a can; peaches, 30 cents a can; corn, 15 cents a can; apricots, 25 cents a can; beans, loose white, 15 cents per quart; potatoes, \$2.40 a bushel; lard, 15 cents per pound; 12½ cents per pound for sugar; miner's oil, \$1 a gallon; powder, \$1.75 per keg; miners' squibs, 15 cents per box. It will be seen that this partial list of prices averages from 10 per cent to 50 per cent higher than the average market price of the same goods generally. The company stores selling at such prices robs those who buy of it. Miners compelled to buy of it lose a considerable portion of their wages * * * Legislation reaching 'pluck me' store evil might very proper-

ly be enacted. The industrial interests of West Virginia are too important and the cost of such disturbances as now prevail in the mine regions is too great to permit a continuance of the reckless, haphazard methods that seem to exist in our mine sections. The 'pluck me' store and the armed guard must go. Decent living conditions can be introduced in our mine regions. Men must be paid living wages and be allowed to spend the wage free and independently. The plea against organized labor is unjust and foolish. The miners of West Virginia are not going to play into the hands of the miners of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They have ample intelligence to protect their own interests, and if organized into a union they will not only be able to protect themselves against unfair operators, but they will be equally able to protect their interests in their district against the demands of competing districts."

AUGUST IMMIGRATION.

The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its August immigration bulletin. As has been the case for several months past, the largest number of immigrants coming from any one country are Southern Italians, the number of this nationality landing during the month of August reaching 14,470. The total number of Southern Italians landing in America during ten years last past, up to June 30, 1912, aggregates 1,788,797. The next nationality in point of numbers recorded in the August, 1912, immigration bulletin is: Hebrew, 9,492; Polish, 8,285; Greek, 7,696; German, 5,512; English, 4,405; Croatian and Slavonian, 2,945, the remaining immigrants being distributed between thirty-two different nationalities. The total number of immigrants for August reached 82,377. Unskilled laborers in the August landings amounted to 13,834; servants, 1,995; manufacturers and tailors, 536; mechanics not specified, 723, the balance following vocations both skilled and unskilled. The departure of aliens during August totaled 25,725, 6,529 of these being Southern Italians. There were barred during the month mentioned for various causes, 1,922. The total number of immigrants landing during the fiscal year 1912 numbered 838,172. These figures fall 40,415 below the immigration figures of 1911. Of the August immigration, 23,959 were destined for New York, 11,670 for Pennsylvania, 7,553 for Massachusetts, 7,007 for Illinois, 4,066 for Ohio, 3,726 for New Jersey, 3,364 for Michigan, with the balance distributed over the various States of the Union, in-

cluding 5,436 that departed by way of the Canadian border.

PIANO WORKERS' STRIKE.

New York—President Charles Dold, of the Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, has been endeavoring for some months to organize the workers of his craft in this city. He has been successful in getting a large number of the employes in the various factories organized and endeavored to reach an amicable agreement with their employers. The managers in the establishments refused to enter into an agreement with their employes and a strike resulted. It is reported that the employers have in their employ plug uglies for the purpose of following the pickets and harassing them. It was reported to the New York Central Federation Union at its last meeting that a committee of the employers called upon the city officials and demanded that the strikers be prohibited from parading. The committee of employers was informed that so long as the men maintained law and order they had a right to parade and carry all kinds of flags and banners. The Mayor was then appealed to, who approved the position taken by the city officials. The men are standing firm, and the prospects are good for a successful outcome of the contest.

DEFINITE ACTION TAKEN.

Duluth.—The city council has voted to annul the franchise of the street railway company within a specified time if it fails to provide capable, honest and sober crews for its cars. The action was taken as a result of the employment of strike breakers to combat a strike which has been in progress over a month. The claim is made that many of the strike breakers are frequently in a state of intoxication on the cars and that they have made no pretense of turning in the fares collected and have run the cars so recklessly that accidents have been numerous, thus endangering the safety of the public.

UNION LABELED TEXT-BOOKS.

Dallas, Tex.—The president of the local Typographical Union is planning to have a concerted effort made to have the State Text-book Board instructed to consider only text-books which bear the union label. The union printers of Dallas give as their reason for asking such a ruling from the Governor for the guidance of the text-book board not merely the desire to advance the interest of union labor, but they believe that such a ruling would serve as a guarantee for

the health of the children in the schools, claiming that the union label on printing is placed only on books printed in sanitary work-rooms, thus reducing the liability of tuberculosis and other diseases being transmitted through the pages of the books to the children in the schools.

WM. CHILES ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE BOARD STATE FEDERATION.

William M. Chiles, well known member of Local No. 427, was honored at the recent convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, by being elected member of the executive board of that body.

Following is the complete roster of officers elected at the Danville convention:

President, Edwin R. Wright; secretary, J. F. Morris; first vice president, Peter Fitzgerald; second vice president, Victor R. Hopp; third vice president, Daniel J. Gorman.

Executive Board—John M. Irish, Thomas Kelly, Wm. Chiles, Chris. C. Rakow, J. W. Morton, J. P. Trench.

Delegate to A. F. of L.—Stephen Sumner.

Auditors—Wm. Jampel, J. A. Kain, Tilden Bozarth.

SECURING AGREEMENTS.

St. Louis.—Secretary Owen Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians, states that the controversy between the theatrical syndicates and the musicians, which, for a time, threatened serious difficulty, has at last been adjudicated. The last to settle were the Davidsons, of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Kings, of St. Louis, Mo., the latter under control of O. I. Crawford, who manages what is known as the Crawford Circuit. A little uneasiness was manifested for a while on the Wells Circuit, a Southern syndicate, but has been settled, so that so far as this line of work is concerned, the American Federation of Musicians is in splendid shape.

ASK SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor has passed a resolution demanding that the legislature pass a bill calling for a Saturday half holiday without loss of pay the year round for all laborers and mechanics in the employ of the Commonwealth.

Rules for Resuscitation from Electric Shock

Recommended by
Commission on Resuscitation from Elec-
tric Shock.

Printed by permission of National Elec-
tric Light Association.

An accidental electric shock usually does not kill at once, but may only stun the victim and for a while stop his breathing.

The shock is not likely to be immediately fatal, because:

(a) The conductors may make only a brief and imperfect contact with the body.

(b) The skin, unless it is wet, offers high resistance to the current.

Hope of restoring the victim lies in prompt and continued use of artificial respiration. The reasons for this statement are:

(c) Simplicity; the operator makes no complex motions and readily learns the method on first trial.

(d) No trouble from the tongue falling back into the air passage.

(e) No risk of injury to liver or ribs if the method is executed with proper care.

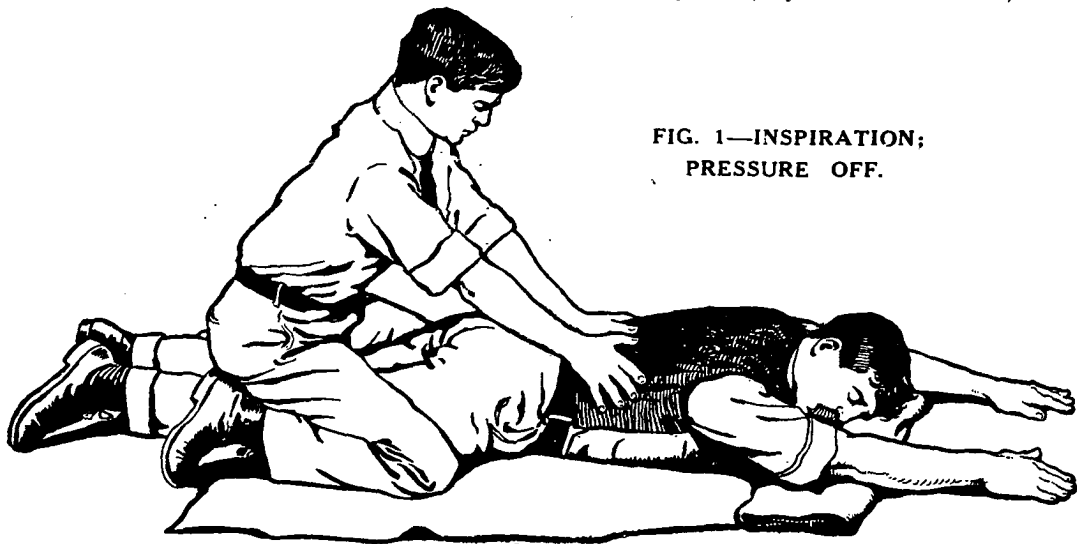
Aid can be rendered best by one who has studied the rules and has learned them by practice on a volunteer subject.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RESUSCITATION.

Follow the Instructions Even if the Vic-
tim Appears Dead.

I.—Break the Circuit Immediately.

1. With a single quick motion separate the victim from the live conductor. In so doing avoid receiving a shock yourself. Many have, by their carelessness,



**FIG. 1—INSPIRATION;
PRESSURE OFF.**

(a) The body continuously depends on an exchange of air, as shown by the fact that we must breathe in and out about fifteen times a minute.

(b) If the body is not thus repeatedly supplied with air, suffocation occurs.

(c) Persons whose breathing has been stopped by electric shock have been restored, in some instances, after artificial respiration has been continued for an hour or more.

The Scafer, or "prone pressure" method of artificial respiration, slightly modified, is illustrated and described in the following resuscitation rules. The advantages of this method are:

(a) Easy performance; little muscular exertion is required.

(b) Larger ventilation of the lungs than by the supine method.

received injury in trying to disconnect victims or shock from live conductors.

Observe the Following Precautions.

(a) Use a dry coat, a dry rope, a dry stick or board, or any other dry non-conductor to move either the victim or the wire, so as to break the electrical contact. Beware of using metal or any moist material. The victim's loose clothing, if dry, may be used to pull him away; do not touch the soles or heels of his shoes while he remains in contact—the nails are dangerous.

(b) If the body must be touched by your hands, be sure to cover them with rubber gloves, mackintosh, rubber sheeting or dry cloth; or stand on a dry board or on some other dry insulating surface. If possible, use only one hand.

If the victim is conducting the current

to ground, and is convulsively clutching the live conductor, it may be easier to shut off the current by lifting him than by leaving him on the ground and trying to break his grasp.

2. Open the nearest switch, if that is the quickest way to break the circuit.

3. If necessary to cut a live wire, use an ax or a hatchet with a dry wooden handle, or properly insulated pliers.

II.—Send for the Nearest Doctor.

This should be done without a moment's delay, as soon as the accident occurs, and while the victim is being removed from the conductor.

The following Doctors are recommended:

Name
Address

Telephone No.

Name
Address

breathing (see Figure 1). Let an assistant draw forward the subject's tongue.

If possible, avoid so laying the subject that any burned places are pressed upon.

Do not permit bystanders to crowd about and shut off fresh air.

(3) Kneel straddling the subject's thighs and facing his head; rest the palms of your hands on the loins (on the muscles of the small of the back), with thumbs nearly touching each other, and with fingers spread over the lowest ribs (see Figure 1).

(4) With arms held straight, swing forward slowly so that the weight of your body is gradually brought to bear upon the subject (see Figure 2). This operation, which should take from two to three seconds, must not be violent—internal organs may be injured. The lower

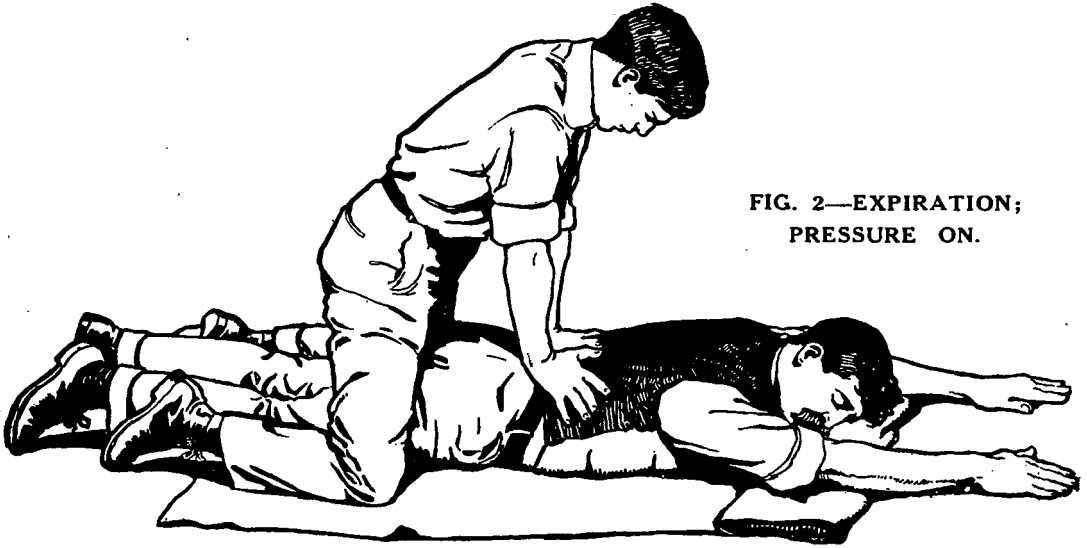


FIG. 2—EXPIRATION;
PRESSURE ON.

Telephone No.

Name
Address

Telephone No.

Name
Address

Telephone No.

Telephone No.

III.—Attend Instantly to Victim's Breathing.

(1) As soon as the victim is clear of the live conductor, quickly feel with your finger in his mouth and throat and remove any foreign body (tobacco, false teeth, etc.) Then begin artificial respiration at once. Do not stop to loosen the patient's clothing; every moment of delay is serious.

(2) Lay the subject on his belly, with arms extended as straight forward as possible, and with face to one side, so that the nose and mouth are free for

part of the chest and also the abdomen are thus compressed, and air is forced out of the lungs.

Now immediately swing backward so as to remove the pressure, but leave your hands in place, thus returning to the position shown in Figure 1. Through their elasticity, the chest walls spring out and the lungs are thus supplied with fresh air.

(5) After two seconds swing forward again. Thus repeat deliberately twelve to fifteen times a minute the double movement of compression and release—a complete respiration in four or five seconds. If a watch or a clock is not visible, follow the natural rate of your own deep breathing—swinging forward with each expiration, and backward with each inspiration.

While this is being done an assistant

should loosen any tight clothing about the subject's neck, chest, or waist.

(6) Continue artificial respiration (if necessary, at least an hour), without interruption, until natural breathing is restored, or until a physician arrives. Even after natural breathing begins, carefully watch that it continues. If it stops, start artificial respiration again. During the period of operation, keep the subject warm by applying a proper covering and by laying beside his body bottles or rubber bags filled with warm water. The attention to keeping the subject warm should be given by an assistant or assistants.

(7) Do not give any liquids whatever by mouth until the subject is fully conscious.

First Care of Burns.

When natural respiration has been restored, burns, if serious, should be at-

tended to until a doctor comes.

A raw or blistered surface should be protected from the air. If clothing sticks, do not peel it off—cut around it. The adherent cloth, or a dressing of cotton or other soft material applied to the burned surface, should be saturated with picric acid (0.5 per cent.). If this is not at hand, use a solution of baking soda (one teaspoonful to a pint of water), or the wound may be coated with a paste of flour and water. Or it may be protected with a heavy oil, such as machine oil, transformer oil, vaseline, linseed, carron or olive oil. Cover the dressing with cotton, gauze, lint, clean waste, clean handkerchiefs, or other soft cloth, held lightly in place by a bandage.

The same coverings should be lightly bandaged over a dry, charred burn, but without wetting the burned region or applying oil to it.

Do not open blisters.

LARGEST ELECTRIC MINE HOIST.

In the all-electric mine of the Christopher Coal Company, Christopher, Illinois, will be installed the largest electric mine hoist in America. This mine, which will be one of the most modern in this country, will be entirely electrified. The new hoist is of the double drum type and will carry nearly five tons. It will make a thousand trips from a 600-foot depth in seven hours. The hoist is driven by an 1150-horsepower electric motor.

No mules are to be used in this mine, and, as the company also expects to eliminate them from its present Ziegler District Colliery, 32 six-ton electric mine locomotives, having a rating of 3,000 pounds drawbar pull at six miles an hour, are included in the installation. A number of these locomotives are arranged for tandem operation, so that in case of breakdown substitutions can be made. All tandem locomotives can be used either as six-ton gathering locomotives or twelve-ton main line haulage locomotives.

A 250-horsepower induction motor will drive the ventilating fan; and for operating the conveyors, shaker screens, picking tables, pumps, etc., several small induction motors, ranging from 10 to 50 horsepower will be installed. The current for these latter motors and the air compressor motor will be reduced by three 50-kilovoltampere transformers from 2300 to 220 volts.

UNDERPAID LABOR UNDESIRABLE.

Underpaid labor is not desirable in any industry. The productive value of underpaid, and consequently underfed, men

and women cannot be equal to that of those who have enough to provide at least the minimum required for good health and a reasonable degree of contentment. * * * No community can afford to ask that a public service corporation shall underpay its employees or object to any wage in which there is sufficient allowance for relatively high standards of living, no matter in what department of industry the recipients may be engaged in. This is as true of the men in the fire or engine rooms or engaged on the outside lines, as of the office force; it is as true of the women as of the men and of the men as of the women. Nothing can be more conducive to high service standards and to public confidence and support than a satisfied, contented, strong, healthy and vigorous body of employees.—From Report of Public Policy Committee, National Electric Light Association Convention, Seattle, Wash.

HOW NIAGARA'S POWER IS USED.

The energy from Niagara Falls, including operation on both sides of the falls, is used at the rate of 126,000 horsepower for electro chemical process, 56,200 horsepower for railway service, 36,400 horsepower for lighting and 54,500 horsepower for various industrial services, the total being 273,140 horsepower. Since the water of Niagara Falls represents probably \$5,000,000 horsepower, it would seem that only about 5.5 per cent of the available power is being utilized at present.

The water power of Eastern Tennessee is to be developed electrically.

Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism

Lesson VII—Other Sources of Electricity.

57. It was remarked at the close of Lesson I. (p. 10) that friction was by no means the only source of electricity. Some of the other sources will now be named.

58. **Percussion.**—A violent blow struck by one substance upon another produces opposite electrical states on the two surfaces. It is possible indeed to draw up a list resembling that of Art. 5, in such an order that each substance will take a + charge on being struck with one lower on the list. Erman, who drew up such a list for a number of metals, remarked that the order was the same as that of the thermo-electric series given in Article 381.

59. **Vibration.**—Volpicelli showed that vibrations set up within a rod of metal coated with sulphur or other insulating substance, produced a separation of electricities at the surface separating the metal from the non-conductor.

60. **Disruption and Cleavage.** If a card be torn asunder in the dark, sparks are seen, and the separated portion, when tested with an electroscope, will be found to be electrical. The linen faced with paper used in making strong envelopes and for paper collars, shows this very well. Lumps of sugar, crunched in the dark between the teeth, exhibit pale flashes of light. The sudden cleavage of a sheet of mica also produces sparks, and both laminae are found to be electrified.

61. **Crystallisation and Solidification.**—Many substances, after passing from the liquid to the solid state, exhibit electrical conditions. Sulphur fused in a glass dish and allowed to cool is violently electrified, as may be seen by lifting out the crystalline mass with a glass rod. Chocolate also becomes electrical during solidification. When arsenic acid crystallises out from its solution in hydrochloric acid, the formation of each crystal is accompanied by a flash of light, doubtless due to an electrical discharge. A curious case occurs when the sulphate of copper and potassium is fused in a crucible. It solidifies without becoming electrical, but on cooling a little further the crystalline mass begins to fly to powder with an instant evolution of electricity.

62. **Combustion.**—Volta showed that combustion generated electricity. A piece of burning charcoal or a burning pastille, such as is used for fumigation, placed in connection with the knob of a gold-leaf electroscope, will cause the leaves to diverge.

63. **Evaporation.**—The evaporation of liquids is often accompanied by electrification, the liquid and the vapour assuming opposite states. A few drops of a solution of sulphate of copper thrown into a hot platinum crucible produce violent electrification as they evaporate.

64. **Atmospheric Electricity.**—Closely connected with the electricity of evaporation is the atmospheric electricity always present in the air, and due, in part at least, to evaporation going on over the oceans. The subject of atmospheric electricity is treated of separately in Lesson XXIV.

65. **Pressure.**—A large number of substances when compressed exhibit electrification on their surface. Thus cork becomes + when pressed against amber, guttapercha, and metals; while it takes a — charge when pressed against spars and animal substances. Abbe Hauy found that a crystal of calc spar pressed between the dry fingers, so as to compress it along the blunt edges of the crystal became electrical, and that it retained its electricity for some days. He even proposed to employ a squeezed suspended crystal as an electroscope. A similar property is alleged of mica, topaz, and fluorspar. Pressure also produces opposite kinds of electrification at opposite ends of a crystal tourmaline and of other crystals mentioned in the next paragraph.

66. **Pyroelectricity.**—There are certain crystals which, while being heated or cooled, exhibit electrical charges at certain regions or poles. Crystals thus electrified by heating or cooling are said to be *pyro-electric*. Chief of these is the *Tourmaline*, whose power of attracting light bodies to its ends after being heated has been known for some centuries. It is alluded to by Theophrastus and Pliny under the name of *Lapis Lyncurii*. The tourmaline is a hard mineral, semi-transparent when cut into thin slices, and of a dark green or brown colour, but looking perfectly black and opaque in its natural condition, and possessing the power of polarising light. It is usually found in slightly irregular three-sided prisms which, when perfect, are pointed at both ends. It belongs to the "hexagonal" system of crystals, but is only hemihedral, that is to say, has the alternate faces only developed. Its form is given in Fig. 35, where a general view is first shown, the two ends A and B being depicted in separate plans. It will be noticed that these two ends are slightly different from each other. Each is made up of three sloping faces terminat-

ing in a point. But at A the edges between these faces run down to the corners of the prism, while in B the edges between the terminal faces run down to the middle points of the long faces of the prism. The end A is known as the *analogous pole*, and B as the *antilogous pole*. While the crystal is rising in temperature A exhibits + electrification, B —; but if, after having been heated, it is allowed to cool, the polarity is reversed; for during the time that the temperature is falling B is + and A is —. If the temperature is steady no such electrical effects are observed either at high or low temperatures; and the phenomena cease if the crystal be warmed above 150° C. This is not, however, due, as Gauguin declared, to the crystal becoming a conductor at that temperature; for its resistance at even higher temperatures is still so great as to make it practically a non-conductor. A heated crystal of tourmaline suspended by a silk fibre may be attracted and repelled by electrified bodies, or by a second heated tourmaline; the two similar poles repelling one another, while the two poles of opposite form attract one another. If a crystal be broken up, each fragment is found to possess also an analogous and an antilogous pole.

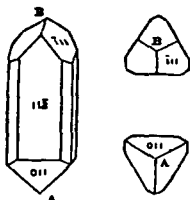


Fig. 35.

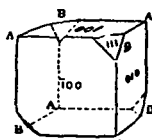


Fig. 36.

67. Many other crystals beside the tourmaline are more or less pyro-electric. Amongst these are silicate of zinc ("electric calamine"), boracite, cane-sugar, quartz, tartrate of potash, sulphate of quinine, and several others. **Boracite** crystallises in the form shown in Fig. 36, which represents a cube having four alternate corners truncated. The corners not truncated behave as analogous poles, the truncated ones as antilogous. This peculiar skew-symmetry or hemihedry is exhibited by all the crystals enumerated above, and is doubtless due to the same molecular peculiarity which determines their singular electric property, and which also, in many cases, determines the optical behaviour of the crystal in polarised light.

68. **Animal Electricity.**—Several species of creatures inhabiting the water have the power of producing electric discharges by certain portions of their organism. The best known of these are the *Torpedo*, the *Gymnotus*, and the *Silurus* found in the Nile and the Niger.

The *Raja Torpedo*,¹ or electric ray, of which there are three species inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic, is provided with an electric organ on the back of its head, as shown in Fig. 37. This organ consists of laminae composed of polygonal cells the number of 800 or 1000, or more, supplied with four large bundles of nerve fibres; the under surface of the fish is —, the upper +. In the *Gymnotus electricus*, or Surinam eel (Fig. 38), the electric organ goes the whole length of the body along both sides. It is able to give a most terrible shock, and is a formidable antagonist when it has attained its full length of 5 or 6 feet. Humboldt gives a lively account of the combats between the electric eels and the wild horses, driven by the natives into the swamps inhabited by the *Gymnotus*.

¹It is a curious point that the Arabian name for the torpedo ra-ad, signifies lightning. This is perhaps not so curious at that the *Electra* of the Homeric legends should possess certain qualities that would tend to suggest that she is a personification of the lightning. The resemblance between the names *electra* and *electron* (amber) cannot be accidental.

Nobili, Matteucci, and others, have shown that nerve-excitations and muscular contractions of human beings also



Fig. 37.

give rise to feeble discharges of electricity.

69. **Electricity of Vegetables.**—Buff thought he detected electrification produced by plant life; the roots and juicy



Fig. 38.

parts being negatively, and the leaves positively, electrified. The subject has, however, been little investigated.

70. **Therm-electricity.**—Heat applied at the junction of two dissimilar metals produces a flow of electricity across the junction. This subject is discussed in Lesson XXXIV. on **Thermo-electric Currents.**

71. **Contact of dissimilar Metals.**—Volta showed that the contact of two dissimilar metals produced opposite kinds of electricity on the two surfaces, one becoming positively, and the other negatively, electrified. This he proved in several ways, one of the most conclusive proofs being that afforded by his **condensing electroscope**. This consisted of a gold-leaf electroscope combined with a small condenser. A metallic plate formed the top of the electroscope, and on this was placed a second metallic plate furnished with a handle, and insulated from the lower one by being well varnished at the surface (Fig. 68). As the capacity of such a condenser is considerable, a very feeble source may supply a quantity of electricity to the condenser without materially raising its potential, or causing the gold leaves to diverge. But if the upper plate be lifted, the capacity of the lower plate diminishes enormously, and the potential of its charge rises as shown by the divergence of the gold leaves. To prove by the condensing electroscope that contact of dissimilar metals does produce electrification, a small compound bar made of two dissimilar metals—say zinc and copper—soldered together, is held in the hand, and one end of it is touched against the lower plate, the upper plate being placed in contact with the ground or touched with the finger. When the two opposing charges have thus collected in the condenser the upper plate is removed, and the diverging of the gold leaves shows the presence of a free charge, which can afterwards be examined to see whether it be + or —. For a long time the existence of this electricity of contact was denied, or rather it was declared to be due (when occurring in voltaic combinations such as are described in Lesson XIII.) to chemical actions going on; whereas the real truth is that the elec-

tricity of contact and the chemical action are both due to molecular conditions of the substances which come into contact with one another though we do not yet know the precise nature of the molecular conditions which give rise to these two effects. Later experiments, especially those made with the delicate electrometers of Sir W. Thomson (Fig. 101), put beyond doubt the reality of Volta's discovery. One simple experiment explains the method adopted. A thin strip or needle of metal is suspended so as to turn about a point C. It is electrified from a known source. Under it are placed (Fig. 39) two semi-circular discs, or half-rings of dissimilar metal. Neither attracts or repels the electrified needle until the two are brought into contact, or connected by a third piece of metal, when the needle immediately turns, being attracted by the one that is oppositely electrified, and repelled by the one that is similarly electrified with itself.

72. Volta found, moreover, that the differences of electric potential between the different pairs of metals were not all equal. Thus, while zinc and lead were respectively + and — to a slight degree, he found zinc and silver to be respectively + and — to a much greater degree. He was able to arrange the metals in a

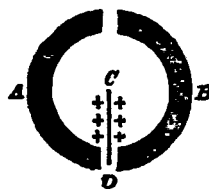


Fig. 39.

series such that each one enumerated became positively electrified when placed in contact with one below it in the series. Those in *italics* are added from observations made since Volta's time—

Contact-Series of Metals (In Air).

+ Sodium.
Magnesium.
Zinc.
Lead.
Tin.
Iron.
Copper.
Silver.
Gold.
Platinum.

—*Graphic (arbor).*

Though Volta gave rough approximations, the actual numerical values of the differences of potential for different pairs of metals have only lately been measured by Ayrton and Perry, a few of whose results are tabulated here—

The difference of potential between zinc and carbon is the same as that obtained by adding the successive differences, or

	Difference of Potentia in volts.
Zinc	..... .210
Lead	..... .069
Tin	..... .313
Iron	..... .146
Copper	..... .238
Platinum	..... .113
Carbon	..... .113

1:09 volts.¹ Volta's observations may therefore be stated in the following generalised form, known as *Volta's Law*. The difference of potential between any two metals is equal to the sum of intervening metals in the contact-series.

It is most important to notice that the order of the metals in the contact-series *in air* is almost identical with that of the metals arranged according to their electro-chemical power as calculated from their chemical equivalents and their heat of combination with oxygen see Table, Art. 422 (*bis*). From this it would appear that the difference of potentials between a metal and the air that surrounds it measures the tendency of that metal to become oxidised by the air. If this is so, and if (as is the case) the air is a bad conductor while the metals are good conductors, it ought to follow that when two different metals touch they equalise their own potentials by conduction but leave the films of air that surround them at different potentials. All the exact experiments yet made have measured the difference of potentials not between the metals themselves, but between the air near one metal and that near another metal. All this is most important in the theory of the voltaic cells. Mr. James Brown has lately demonstrated the existence on freshly-cleaned metal surfaces of films of liquid or condensed gases, and has shown that polished zinc and copper when brought so near that their films touch will act as a battery.

73. A difference of potential is also produced by the contact of two dissimilar liquids with one another.

A liquid and a metal in contact with one another also exhibit a difference of potential.

A hot metal placed in contact with a cold piece of the same metal also produces a difference of potential, electrical separation taking place across the surface of contact.

Lastly, it has been shown by Prof. J.

J. Thomson that the surface of contact between two non-conducting substances, such as sealing-wax and glass, is the seat of a permanent difference of potentials.

74. *Magneto-electricity*. — Electricity, in the form of currents flowing along in wires, can be obtained from magnets by moving closed conducting circuits in their neighborhood. As this source of electricity yields currents rather than statical charges of electricity, the account of it is deferred to Lesson XXXVI.

75. *Summary*.—We have seen in the preceding paragraphs how almost all conceivable agencies may produce electrification in bodies. The most important of these are friction, heat, chemical action, magnetism, and the contact of dissimilar substances. We noted that the production of electricity by friction depended largely upon the molecular condition of the surfaces. We may here add that the difference of potentials produced by contact of dissimilar substances also varies with the temperature and with the nature of the medium (air vacuum, etc.) in which the experiments are made. Doubtless this source also depends upon the molecular conditions of dissimilar substances being different; the particle at the surfaces being of different sizes and shapes, and vibrating with different velocities and with different forces. There are (see Art. 10) good reasons for thinking that the electricity of friction is really due to electricity of contact, excited at successive portions of the surfaces as they are moved over one another. But of the molecular conditions of bodies which determine the production of electricity where they come into contact, little or nothing is yet known.

A Chicago man has invented an electrical device for polishing shoes. Now, watch out for an uprising among the Greeks.

NEW RULES IN FORCE.

Washington.—On October 1, the new regulations affecting safety equipment of sea-going, coast-wise, river and bay craft, which were framed by the Department of Commerce and Labor, following the Titanic disaster, and modified recently, went into effect. Ocean-going vessels all year round are required to carry life-saving equipment sufficient for everybody aboard. All boats except those plying on rivers must have in winter life boats and rafts enough to take care of all the crew. Summer coastwise crafts must carry sufficient safety equipment for 60 per cent of all on board, and vessels on lakes, bays and sounds must carry equipment sufficient for 30 per cent of all on board.

¹For the definition of the volt, or unit of difference of potential, see Art. 223.

Local Union Directory



This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Mixed. | (e) Cranemen. |
| (b) Linemen. | (f) Cable Splicers. |
| (c) Inside. | (g) Switch-board Men. |
| (d) Trimmers. | (h) Shopmen. |
| (i) Fixture Hangers. | |

(c) No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. at 2801 Franklin Ave. President, J. M. Thompson, 6440 Maple Ave.; Vice President, Jas. B. Price, 3316 Laclede Ave.; Financial Secretary, W. B. Smith, 4339 Itaska Ave.; Recording Secretary, A. Schading, 3332 Ohio Ave.; Treasurer, A. H. Loepker, 2608 St. Louis Ave.

(c) No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Union Labor Temple, Washington and Webster ave. President, J. R. Williams, 1307 Ivanhoe street; Vice-President, Chas. Gibson, Union Labor Temple; Financial Secretary, H. McDougal, 78 Ridenour avenue, West, Pittsburg, Pa.; Recording Secretary, W. A. Hillgrove, Union Labor Temple; Treasurer, Jas. E. Brown, 3459 Ward street.

(c) No. 6, San Francisco, Calif.—Meets Building Trades Temple, 200 Guerrero street. President, Geo. M. Fisk, 2417 Folsom street; Vice President, R. G. Alexander, 3940 Army street; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford, 80 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, E. McKenzie, 1475 48th avenue; Treasurer, W. H. Urney, 469 14th street.

(c) No. 8, Toledo, Ohio—Meets every Monday in Swiss Hall on Monroe street. President, C. H. McCullough, 453 Avondale Ave.; Vice-President, L. J. Paratschek, 288 Manhattan Blvd.; Financial Secretary, G. E. Strub, 3118 Cambridge Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Welsh, 1419 Cherry St.; Treasurer, J. A. Christ, 905 Bricker Ave.

(a) No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at 500 S. State St. President, James Slattery, 2341 W. Monroe St.; Vice-President, Thomas Anglin, 2315 Warren Ave.; Financial Secretary, L. M. Fee, 234 N. Clark St.; Recording Secretary, E. W. Landry, 1339 N. Ridgeway Ave.; Treasurer, Jas. Sharp, 2311 W. Madison St.

(a) No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—President, W. Nelson, Box 70; Vice-President, T. C. Burford, Box 70; Financial Secretary, L. C. Klinger, Box 70; Recording Secretary, R. O. Osborn, Box 70; Treasurer, J. F. Campbell, Box 70.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. at 200 East 45th street. President, T. E. McCoy, 163 India street, Brooklyn; Financial Secretary, W. G. Thorsden, 605 East 138th street, New York City; Recording Secretary, P. L. Reeves, 471 Chauncey street, Brooklyn; Treasurer, J. C. Fischer, 2322 Tilden avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

(c) No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Temple, 1312 Douglas St. President, M. Anderson, 2524 S. 9th St., P. O.

Box 638; Vice President, J. M. Gibb, 524 S. Forty-first Street; Financial Secretary, C. Dohn, 2226 S. 14th St., P. O. Box 638; Recording Secretary, Gus Lawson, 137 Cedar St., P. O. Box 638; Treasurer, J. P. Brown, 2803 Shirley St., P. O. Box 638.

(b) No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Federation Hall, 309 Wabash St. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Holmes, 377 Aurora Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. Thoeneman, 1111 Goff Ave.; Treasurer, N. Conoryea, 116 W. Cook St.

(b) No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Richmond Hall, 3rd avenue South and Fifth street. President, Harry Burton, 2933 42d avenue, south; Financial Secretary, H. Burton, 2937 42d avenue S. southeast; Recording Secretary, E. O. Smith, 3029 43d avenue, south; Treasurer—A. M. Aune, 4210 32d avenue, south.

(a) No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at 123 S. Adams St. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln Ave.; Vice President, J. H. Holligan, 1802 Millman St.; Financial Secretary, W. E. Priddy, 215 Rohman Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. W. Wade, 205 Knoxville Ave.; Treasurer, Benj. Priddy, 208 S. Jefferson St.

(c) No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets Thursday night at 1120 Prospect St. President, W. J. Kavanaugh, 2070 W. 59th St.; Vice President, Wm. Warner, 502 Superior Bldg., Superior Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. Hildebeitel, 700 E. 99th St.; Recording Secretary, J. H. Hart, 4021 Smith Ave.; Treasurer, 10839 Tacoma Ave.

(c) No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets Tuesday night at 270 Broadway street. President, J. J. Morgan, 195 Marimack St.; Vice President, J. A. Pellegrini, 328 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, G. C. King, 179 Waverly St.; Recording Secretary, E. C. Fink, 19 Josie Place.

(d) No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Assembly Hall, 63 W. Randolph St. President, Wm. F. Trader, 1930 N. 44th St.; Vice President, Daniel F. Cahill, 115 E. Chestnut St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. M. Hickey, 2225 Seminary Ave.; Recording Secretary, Conrad Cornell, 3543 N. 64th Court; Treasurer, George B. Fahey, 2137 Jackson Place.

(a) No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at the corner of Spring and A Sts. Byers Hall. President, A. J. Bertschinger, Gen. Del., Belleville; Vice President, Frank Major, 720 East 1st St.; Financial Secretary, Edw. Friedrich, 1105 Bristow St.; Recording Secretary, Elmer Stratton, 1009 S. Freeburg Ave.; I. D. Dalton, 217 West B St.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at 85 Market St. President, A. H. Thomas, 43 Portland Place, Montclair, N. J.; Vice President, Wm. Burkitt, 401 14th Ave., Irvington, N. J.; Financial Secretary, Edmund Beatty, 304 South 9th St., Newark, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Harry Schnarr, 205 N. 3rd St., Newark, N. J.; Treasurer, Fred Rosseter, 27 Florence Ave., Irvington, N. J.

(a) No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 841 State St. President, Michael Brennan, 137 E. 4th St.; Vice President, Joseph Higgins, 118 E. 4th St.; Financial Secretary, Harry Simpson, 908 E. 5th St.; Financial Secretary, Robert Freeman, 327 W. 26th St.; Treasurer, Frank Grulick, 139 E. 4th St.

No. 60, San Antonio, Texas—President, F. Kusch, 509 Water St.; Financial Secretary, F. J. Vollmer, 2106 W. Com St., Station A.; Recording Secretary, C. W. Kaiser, 625 W. Salinas St., Sta. A.; Treasurer, W. A. White, 1122 Buena Vista St., Sta. A.

(a) No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday night in Labor Temple, Hall 705, 538 Maple Ave. President, J. R. Jackson, 308 East Edgeware road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vice President, T. E. Lackyard, 2710 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Financial Secretary, L. E. Mullins, 406 E. 42th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; Recording Secretary, 1264 W. Vernon Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Treasurer, W. J. Moore, 2715 Michigan Ave., Los Angeles.

No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—President, H. M. Vetter, 200 West Myrtle avenue; Financial Secretary, L. Higley, R. R. No. 1, Girard, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Earl Bergman, 523 Crossman avenue.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Financial Secretary, A. V. Potter, 1210 Smith St.

(c) No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m. in Room 40, 1627 Lawrence St. President, C. J. Williamson, Box 188, Englewood; Vice President, C. B. Noxon, 4902 W. 34th Ave.; Financial Secretary, C. F. Oliver, 3012 Marion St.; Recording Secretary, C. A. Bristow, 749 S. Charleston St.; Treasurer, R. H. Hamel.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—President, W. P. Anderson, 1509 Bryan street; Financial Secretary, Oscar Schon, 1508 Annex avenue; Recording Secretary, R. Lash, Box 292; Treasurer, L. B. Irwin, Gen. Del.

(a) No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Friday in I. A. T. S. E. Hall, 4th and Washington. President, R. F. Williamson, 608 Austin Ave.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Leath, 608 Austin Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. F. Copley, care Central Electric Co.

(c) No. 78, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thursday at Red Men's Wigwam, Central Ave. President, C. P. Ball, 402 Central Ave.; Vice President, T. C. Johnson, 112 Stonewall St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. McKee, 14½ Auburn Ave.; Treasurer, Wm. Earnest, 86 East Pine St.

(a) No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia—Meets every Wednesday night at I. O. O. F. Hall, Church street. President, M. B. Holmes, 512 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Vice President, F. Howard, 913 West Boissevain avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Gates, 123 North Malby avenue, Norfolk, Va.; Recording Secretary, H. J. Kraemer, 510 Fourth avenue, Portsmouth, Va.; Treasurer, R. A. Smith, Armistead Bridge Road, Norfolk, Va.

No. 82, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets every Saturday afternoon.

(h) No. 85, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Friday in month at 240 State street. President, W. A. Weisgauer, 130 N. Ferry street; Vice President, W. B. Wilkie, Bellevue, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, C. V. Platto, 130 Front street; Recording Secretary, F. Schunick, 43 Robinson street, Schenectady; Treasurer, A. J. Lonsbury, 1020 Delamont avenue, Schenectady.

(c) No. 86, Rochester, New York—Meets every other Wednesday in Musicians' Hall, 95 E. Main St. President, B. Yawman, 60 Adams St.; Vice President, J. Downs, 365 Jay St.; Financial Secretary, H. Walls, 15 Frank St.; Recording Secretary, M. J. Farrell, 73 Francis St.; Treasurer, B. Pitt, 343 Birr St.

(a) No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 419 Main street in Electrical Workers' Hall, E. B. 1st and 3rd. President, George H. Miller, P. O. Box 485, Worcester, Mass.; 1st Vice-President, A. F. White, 155 Lincoln street; 2d Vice-President, George Evans, 4 Grafton street place; Financial Secretary, Harrie S. Goodwin, 93 Cutler street; Recording Secretary, Thomas L. Carney, 4 McCormick court; Treasurer, Samuel A. Strout, 419 Main street.

(c) No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th St. and Spring Garden. President, James J. Collins, 5533 Thompson St.; Vice President, Geo. Daniels, 1312 Filbert St.; Financial Secretary, John I. Burrows, 2822 Mercer St.; Recording Secretary, Frank A. Rowan, 3521 Mount Vernon St.; Treasurer, Frank P. Turner, 2345 S. Carlisle St.; Business Agent, Wm. Nichols, 1312 Filbert St.

No. 100, Fresno, Cal.—President, T. C. Vickers, box 309; Vice-President, F. S. Thomas, box 309; Financial Secretary, Geo. Glass, box 309; Recording Secretary, B. Greenwood, box 309; Treasurer, H. Courtwright, box 309.

(c) No. 102, Paterson, New Jersey—Meets every Thursday night in Labor Institute building, 359 Van Houten street. President, John M. Webster, 785 East 18th street; Vice-President, John E. O'Connor, 626 East 23d street; Financial Secretary, Alva Bennett, 552 Lexington avenue, Clifton; Recording Secretary, Robert Sigler, 115 Fair street; William H. Cross, 162 Lakeview avenue, Canton.

(c) No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Elected July 1st, 1912—Meets Wednesday evenings at Wells' Memorial Hall, 987 Washington St. President, S. J. Murphy, 49 Clarkson St., Dorchester; Vice President, W. J. Roberts, Egypt, Mass.; Financial Secretary, F. L. Kelly, 211 M. St., South Boston; Recording Secretary, J. T. Kilroe, 97 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hill; Treasurer, T. Gould, 17 Wigglesworth St., Roxbury.

(b) No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Wells' Memorial Bldg., 987 Washington St. President, Michael Birmingham, 33 Brackett St., Brighton, Mass.; Vice President, Wm. McDonald, 29 Morse St., Newton, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Howard Allen, 725 Sixth St., S. Boston; Recording Secretary, William Warren, 991 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.; Treasurer, William D. Hubbard, 19 Temple St., Boston, Mass.

Sub. 104, Boston, Mass.—President, Annie E. Malloy, 101 Cooper street, E. Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Mary Meagher, 42 Highland Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Melena Godain, 122 Wrentham St., Dorchester, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Mary Maloney, 8 Waite St., Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer, Annie Moran, 12 Rossmore Rd., Jamaica Plains, Mass.

No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—President, J. Kergan, 310 King St., W.; Recording Secretary, K. Jacks, 248 Main St., E.; Financial Secretary, J. Mackay, 110 Catherine St., S.; Treasurer, J. Quay, 175 Catherine St., S.

(a) No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Friday at Engineers' Hall, Franklin and Harrison Sts. President, R. E. Andrews, P. O. Box 610; Financial Secretary, F. M. Jolly, Box 662; Recording Secretary, F. C. Owens, Pen Tel. Co.; Treasurer, B. W. Guley, Box 610.

(c) No. 110, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Fridays in Federation Hall. President, S. W. Bush, 302 Charles St.; Vice-President, C. A. Drake, 863 Bidwell St.; Financial Secretary, James J. Purcell, 298 Charles St.; Recording Secretary, Dave Boustedt, 791 Fauquier St.; Treasurer, Wm. Olsen, 905 Hudson Ave. Business Agent, Frank Fisher, Office Federation Hall.

(i) No. 115, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Friday at Bldg. Trades Council Hall, 310 Prospect street. President, John MacRae, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-President, Guy Burges, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Financial Secretary, Lewis J. Glahn, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary, Roy R. Gair, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio; Treasurer, John Prout, 310 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

(c) No. 116, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Meets Wednesday night at Labor Temple, Throckmorton St. President, J. A. Cone, care Metropolitan Hotel; Vice President, B. C. Kettig, 2506 Azle St.; Financial Secretary, H. S. Broiles, 1901 Sixth Ave., North Ft. Worth; Recording Secretary, A. W. Pierce, 1207 S. Travis St.

(a) No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday nights in Trades Council Hall, 168 Chicago street. President, L. B. Corson, 565 Walnut avenue; Vice-President, G. E. Powell, Illinois Park, R. R. No. 3; Financial Secretary, W. A. Stevenson, 721 Center street; Recording Secretary, G. W. Hilton, 252 Orange street; Treasurer, A. B. Adams, 273 S. Channing street.

(h) No. 119, Rochester, N. Y.—Meet every other Wednesday at 95 Main street. President, J. Rife, 40 Weldon street; Vice-President, D. E. Drew, 139 Tremont street; Financial Secretary, T. Douglas, 41 Council street; Recording Secretary, F. Chesterloo, 236 Childs street; Treasurer, F. Douglas, 41 Council.

No. 121, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, S. P. Howard, 1734 Hicks St.

(c) No. 124, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night in Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue. President, A. J. Winnie, 3420 Thompson avenue; Financial Secretary, C. F. Drollinger, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland avenue; Recording Secretary, E. B. Peele, 1315 Bales avenue; Treasurer, R. B. Smith, 4440 Fairmont street.

No. 133, Middletown, N. Y.—Financial Secretary, Edw. Burke, 11 Watkins Ave.

(c) No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets Thursday night at 500 South State street. President, Dan F. Cleary, 500 South State street; Vice-President, Marshal Paulsen, 500 South State street; Financial Secretary, R. A. Shields, 500 South State street; Recording Secretary, G. A. Johnson, 500 South State street; Treasurer, A. A. Hall, 500 South State street.

(a) No. 135, LaCrosse, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Egal Hall at 417 Jay street. President, Theo E. Strauss, 526 North 9th street; Vice-President, F. Wiggert, 613 North 9th street; Financial Secretary, A. G. Buchman, 1020 Jackson street; Recording Secretary, Aug. Fearek, 1247 LaCrosse street; Treasurer, H. Seiler, 227 Winnebago street.

(c) No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets Friday over Stag saloon, 2007½ 3rd Ave.—President, W. C. Slaughter, Box 205; Vice-President, L. L. Hunt, 1117 John St.; Financial Secretary, A. J. Taunton, 8341 Underwood Ave., East Lake; Recording Secretary, F. C. Powell, Box 205; Treasurer, A. H. Hunt, Box 205.

No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall,

240 State St. President, John Boldman, 218 Green St.; Vice President, Geo. Greaton, 1717 Albany St.; Financial Secretary, Grove Armin, 782 State St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Rourke, 143 Barrett St., P. O. Box 522; Treasurer, Wm. Campbell, 348 Schenectady St.

(c) No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets Friday night at Waldorf Building, Market street. President, W. B. Brooks, Bellaire, Ohio; Vice-President, A. L. Sarver, North Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, Wm. G. Lynn, 103 N. Huron street, Wheeling, W. Va.; Recording Secretary, L. E. Feldman, Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Treasurer, H. E. Krauter, Indiana avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No. 142, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 8 P. M. at Dexter Hall, 987 Washington St. President, George F. Backus, 14 Rollins St., Boston, Mass.; Vice President, Joseph Henry Loring, 66 Harbor View St., Dorchester, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Herbert A. Bean, 28 Mt. Hope St., Roslindale, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Herbert F. Dowell, 39 Wareham St., Medford, Mass.; Treasurer, John F. Downey, 7 Everett Ave., Somersville.

(c) No. 146, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday in Bricklayers' Hall, 141 E. Main St. President, J. C. Adams, 523 E. Leafland St.; Vice-President, A. F. Blakeney, 1908 N. Edward St.; Financial Secretary, C. W. Brooks, 820 W. Parkard St.; Treasurer, H. Alban, 432 E. Main St.

(a) No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Trades Assembly Hall, on the Island. President, Norbert Berve, 283 Woodlawn avenue; Vice-President, C. Townsend, 69 S. Lincoln avenue; Financial Secretary, J. L. Quirin, 508 Ogden avenue; Recording Secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 470 Main street; Treasurer, Nick Wilmis, 510 Claim street.

(a) No. 152, Hillsboro, Ill.—Meets first and third Friday nights of each month at Armory Hall, S. Main St. President, F. W. Robertson, 1031 S. Seward St.; Vice President, Morrison Greener, 235 N. Hamilton; Financial Secretary, Earl Clow, 120 North Hamilton, Hillsboro; Recording Secretary, Robert E. Suits, 303 N. Welch St., Hillsboro; Treasurer, C. A. Forehand, 637 Anna St., Hillsboro.

(c) No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Friday night at 464 Hoboken avenue. President, E. N. Fraleigh, 27 Virginia avenue, J. C.; Vice-President, H. Feibel, 522 Blum street, Union Hill; Financial Secretary, M. Driscoll, 515 Jersey Ave., J. C.; Recording Secretary, Geo. Knoop, 151 Hopkins avenue, J. C.; Treasurer, E. Cook, 7A Palisade avenue, West Hoboken.

No. 168, Kankakee, Ill.—President, Frank Schulze, 96 West Court St.; Vice President, George Francourse, 110 Myrtle Ave.; John Beirman, 204 River St.; Recording Secretary, W. C. Eggleston, 345 Rosewood Ave.; Henry Menitz, 170 Fifth Ave.

(c) No. 175, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Meets every Friday night at 8 p. m. at Central Labor Hall, corner 8th and Cherry Sts. President, Rolla Shaw, 510 Chestnut St.; Vice President, J. L. Henry, 610 Pine St.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Orrell, P. O. Box 102, Sta. A.; Recording Secretary, E. R. Cunningham, 217 Pine St.; Treasurer, C. E. Murdock, 714 High St., Ridge Dale, Tenn.

(c) No. 177, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Hall, Liberty and Bay St. President, William S. Norton, City Electric Light Plant, Main St.; Vice President, J. D. Farris, 1024 Laura St.; Financial Secretary, S. B. Kitchen, 1011 East Ashley St.; Recording Secretary, O. T. Pledger, 1824 Albert St.; Treasurer, T. C. Wilson, 215 E. Ashley St.

(a) No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Old Elks' Hall, 118 Main St. President, R. O. Farmer, 162 N. Chambers; Vice President, H. B. Armes, 110 Garfield; Financial Secretary, G. E. Springer, 273 Garfield Ave.; Recording Secretary, C. L. McCulloch, 62 W. Losey St.; Treasurer, W. C. Gordon, 247 E. Ferris.

(c) No. 186, Madison, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month in Crescent Building, 27 N. Pinckney St. President, Walter Homberger, 535 W. Washington Ave.; Vice-President, Walter Burch, 323 N. Buttler St.; Financial Secretary, Joe Braith, Box 1075, 432 W. Gorham St.; Recording Secretary, Will Winter, 1110 Mound St.; Treasurer, James Reynolds, 1207 Erin St.

(a) No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades & Labor Hall, Main street. President, Ray Evanson, 17 Oxford street; Vice-President, Emil Prong, 58 Car street; Financial Secretary, Patrick Joy, 56 Wis avenue; Recording Secretary, Hugh Grey, 434 Bowen street; Treasurer, Frank Meyers, 39 School street.

(a) No. 189, Quincy, Mass.—Meets first Monday in every month at Johnson Bldg., room 24, Hancock street. President, Chas. W. Hanscom, 124 Upland Road, Quincy, Mass.; Vice President, William VonCollen, Billings Road Quincy, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Lints, 194 Washington street; Recording Secretary, Theodore S. Andrews, 153 Whitwell street, Quincy, Mass.; Treasurer, John E. Lynch, 40 Upland Road, Quincy Mass.

(h) No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of the month at Grodel Bldg, 280 Plane street. President, Thomas Portch, 62 Hamburg Place; Vice-President, Herman Graf, 322 14th avenue; Financial Secretary, F. A. Conery, 13 Monmouth street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Varley, 261 Clifton avenue; Treasurer, M. C. Wright, 1011 Broad street.

(c) No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 1313 Vine street. President, John McFadden, 1313 Vine street; Vice President, Harry Richter, 1313 Vine street; Financial Secretary, Arthur Liebmood, 14 Mitchell Place; Recording Secretary, Ernst Simonton, 1313 Vine street; Treasurer, Al. Behrman, 1313 Vine street.

(a) No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets Thursday at A. O. H. Hall, So. Tejon St. President, E. R. Allen; Vice President, John Craighead, 322 E. St. Vrain; Financial Secretary, D. J. Elkins, 518 N. Spruce; Recording Secretary, John K. Mullen, Box 654; Treasurer, J. W. Smith, care of Elks' Club.

No. 234, Richmond, Ind.—President, R. C. Gardner, 609 N. A St.; Vice President, W. L. Ellis, 609 S. A St.; Treasurer, Fred Ball, 306 Chestnut St.

(c) No. 235, Savannah, Ga.—Meets every Thursday in Board of Trade Bldg., Drayton & Bay Sts. President, J. R. Dorgan, 420 Huntington St.; Vice-President, A. E. Gleaves, Belmont Hotel, Room 17; Financial Secretary, R. Smallwood, 305 E. Liberty St., Savannah; Recording Secretary, Jno. C. Fulmer, P. O. Box 207, Savannah, Ga.; Treasurer, E. H. Todd, 20 W. Harris St.

(c) No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at C. L. U. Hall, Patton Ave. President, J. C. Giles, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Vice President, C. M. Warren, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Cook, 57 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Atwell, 12 Church St., Asheville, N. C.; Treasurer, R. E. Mathews, 34 Ashland Ave., Asheville, N. C.

No. 240, Newark, N. J.—Financial Secretary, Leo Seary, 24 Wall St.

No. 246, Steubenville, Ohio—President, D. C. Hartford, Steubenville, Ohio; Financial Secretary, C. Thompson, 111 East 8th St.

(h) No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at 246 State St. President, M. J. Schultes, 474 Hulett St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice President, A. Sager, 403 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Jas. H. Cameron, 7 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. G. Jones, Box 696; Treasurer, C. L. Hand, 35 Turner Ave.

No. 249, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, M. Burke, 166 Cambridge St.; Vice President, R. Lyons, 237 Laurier Ave., W.; Financial Secretary, J. Dearing, 149 O'Connor St.; Recording Secretary, E. Armstrong, 113 Waverly St.; Treasurer, W. Bond, 309 Sunnyside Ave.

(a) No. 252, Huntington, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at Broh's Hall, Third Ave. and 9th St. President, W. S. Barnette, 832 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Vice President, M. T. Younger, 717 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Financial Secretary, J. E. Payton, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington; Recording Secretary, 1517 7th Ave., Huntington; Treasurer, H. A. Weaver, 1036 4th Ave., Huntington.

(c) No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets fourth Tuesday night in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, 247 State street. President, G. Smith, 710 Hamilton street; Vice President, I. Houck, 524 Hamilton street; Financial Secretary, Robt. J. Lyons, 913 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, M. T. Northup, 611 South avenue; Treasurer, E. Seeley, 1507 Albany street.

(a) No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets second Wednesday of every month at Pabst Hall, 2nd street W. President, W. E. Mitchell, 510 Prentice avenue, East; Vice-President, Loyd Hinchlof, 613 Prentice avenue, East; Financial Secretary, Paul Halba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East; Recording Secretary, S. J. Talaska, R. F. D. No. 1; Treasurer, Paul Hoba, Jr., 602 Prentice avenue, East.

(c) No. 257, Lake Charles, La.—Meets second Monday of the month at Central Trades and Labor Council, 708 Ryan St. President, J. W. Gallion, 1120 Front St.; Vice President, L. E. Stanley, 728 Pugo St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. C. Horn, Central Fire Station; Treasurer, Wm. C. Horn.

(c) No. 259, Beverly, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Webber Bldg., Cabot street. President, Ralph Porter, Lowett street, Beverly, Mass.; Vice President, Eugene Dawson, Cabot street, Beverly, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Jas. A. Robinson, 73 Highland avenue Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Charles McQueeneey, Wenham, Mass.; Treasurer, William McQueeneey, Wenham, Mass.

(c) No. 262, Plainsfield, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday of the month in Building Council rooms, 204 W. Front. President, A. Wagner, 331 E. Fifth St.; Vice-President, R. Eats, 751 Midway Ave.; Financial Secretary,

Thomas C. Harding, 615 John St.; Recording Secretary, J. King, Jr., 22 Verdore St., N. Plainsfield; Treasurer, F. B. Pope, 73 Grandview Ave., N. Plainsfield.

No. 263, Tulsa, Okla.—Financial Secretary, J. Norris, No. 2 Fire Station.

(e) No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday nights of each month at 246 State street, Schenectady, N. Y.; President, B. Cawley, 87 Eleventh street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Lindsey, 104 Broadway st., Schenectady, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, R. W. Hughes, 51 Perry street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Opdyke, 611 Lenox Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, Herbert DeGroat, 401 Francis avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

(c) No. 268, Newport, R. I.—Meets first and third Thursday nights of each month at Thames street. President, W. Powers, 11 Kilburn Court; Financial Secretary, G. B. Reynolds, 32 West Newport avenue; Recording Secretary, F. C. Gurnett, 70 3d street; Treasurer, E. W. Gladding, 2 Coddington street.

No. 269, Trenton, N. J.—Financial Secretary, R. John, 328 W. Honever St.

(h) No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th street. President, C. Paulson, 107 Stuben street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-President, J. Hoffman, 1018 East 156th street, New York City; Financial Secretary, F. Man, 999 Freeman street, Bronx, New York City; Recording Secretary, R. Goetchins, 504 11th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. Greene, 40 Washington street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

(a) No. 277, Kingston, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at No. 10 Grand street. President, Jas. Morris, 144 Downs street; Financial Secretary, H. H. Buckbee, 19 Grand street; Recording Secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; Treasurer, Asa Budington, 281 Ottawa, Ont., Can.

No. 281, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—President, J. W. Coulson, 28 Lyon St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice President, F. Wright, 26 Morris St., Ottawa, Ont.; Financial Secretary, L. P. Manion, 119 O'Connor St., Ottawa, Ont.; Recording Secretary, Henry Prudhomme, No. 1 Stott St., Ottawa, Ont.; Treasurer, John M. W. O'Connor, 122 Ave., East Ottawa, Ont.

(a) No. 282, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and third Monday nights at 4351 South Halsted street. President, O. H. Lutman, 3118 Indiana avenue; Vice President, V. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue; Financial Secretary, R. E. Diehl, 350 West 63d street; Recording Secretary, W. J. O'Leary, 5532 South Loomas street; Treasurer, H. C. Vance, 6632 Stewart avenue.

No. 292, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at 16 S. 5th St. President, C. A. Anderson, 1614 Washington Ave. N.; Vice President, J. B. Lein, 310 S. 7th St.; Financial Secretary, R. S. Chase, 4437 1st Ave. S.; Treasurer, E. E. Quackenbush, 4733 Blaisdell Ave.; Business Agent, W. E. Kenney, 36 S. 6th St.

(a) No. 303, St. Catharine, Ont.—Meets first and third Mondays in Carpenters' Hall, St. Paul St. President, Albert Lepage, 137 Queenston St., St. Catharine; Vice President, Robert Jones, 9 St. Paul St., St. Catharine; Financial Secretary, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Recording Secretary, Clarence Walters, 98 Welland Ave., St. Catharine; Treasurer, J. C. Clifford, 64 Welland Ave., St. Catharine.

(a) No. 306, Albuquerque, N. Mexico—Meets

second and fourth Friday nights at 116½ West Central avenue. President, T. O. Drummond, 310 South Arno; Financial Secretary, Earl Gray, 1015 Williams avenue; Recording Secretary, Dan Dry, 308 South Broadway; Treasurer, J. Sena, 523 South First street.

(i) No. 319, Pittsburg, Penn.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 411 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. President, Geo. E. Wheeler, No. 10 Freeland street; Vice-President, C. C. Freedman, 411 Wood street; Financial Secretary, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue; Recording Secretary, J. J. Slomer, 225 Lothrop street; Treasurer, J. F. Manley, 303 Lily avenue.

(a) No. 328, Oswego, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Labor Hall, West First street. President, Jno. S. Joyce, 26 West 3d street; Vice-President, E. C. Bough, 40 East Albany; Financial Secretary, Frank W. Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street; Recording Secretary, Fred Manner, 22 Varick street; Treasurer, Thos. Houlihan, East Bridge street.

No. 332, San Jose, Cal.—President, E. Kuehnis, 438 Minor Ave.; Vice-President, J. Belvail, 440 W. San Fernando St.; Financial Secretary, J. S. Penrod, Garden City Elec. Co.; Recording Secretary, F. M. Jones, R. F. D., No. 6, Box 94; Treasurer, Samuel Pearce, 1415 S. 1st St.

(a) No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday in Bricklayers' Hall, Boonville St. President, Wm. Williams; Vice-President, S. R. Alley; Financial Secretary, J. W. Dieterman, 316 Hovey Ave.; Recording Secretary, E. Holman; Treasurer, R. M. Sutton.

No. 336, Dayton, Ohio—Meets every Monday at Machinists' Hall, 83 E. 3rd St. President, C. Carey, 1524 E. 2d St.; Financial Secretary, H. Tobias, 226 Green St.; Recording Secretary, A. Wall, 118 Lawnview Ave.; Treasurer, Eugene Pottle, 1409 S. Wayne Ave.

(c) No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Labor Temple, 8th and I streets. President, L. M. Clausen, 1421 25th street; Vice-President, E. G. Hearst, 1530 I street; Financial Secretary, E. N. Fish, 1416 12th street; Recording Secretary, R. H. Hunter, Bismarck Hotel; Treasurer, L. T. Weber, 2724 J street.

(a) No. 349, Miami, Fla.—First and third Tuesday nights at Central Union Hall, 8th and Ave. D. President, E. W. Quillen, care General Delivery; Vice President, Roy Williams, 400 Ave. D; Financial Secretary, W. B. Abell, box 734; Recording Secretary, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery; Treasurer, W. M. Frish, care General Delivery.

(g) No. 355, Ft. Worth, Texas—Meets Sundays at 10 a. m. in Labor Temple. President, W. S. Turnpugh, Healy Theatre; Vice President, D. B. Dodd, Phillips Theatre; Financial Secretary, Jos. H. M. Smith, 203½ Main street, Room 6; Recording Secretary, Ernest Royer, 214 W. Bluff street; Treasurer, S. A. Austin, Venice Theatre.

(a) No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month in Union Hall, Smith St. President, N. Terwilliger, 50 Jefferson St.; Vice-President, J. Amos, 223 Meade St.; Financial Secretary, E. S. Sefeld, 480 State St.; Recording Secretary, R. Schuck, 558 Amboy Ave.; Treasurer, J. Flomerfelt, 50 Hazelwood Ave., Rahway, N. J.

(a) No. 361, Tonopah, Nev.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Musicians' Hall, St. Patrick St. President, M. M. Buckley, Box 293; Vice-President, G. H. White, Box 1012; Financial Secretary, M. S. Evans, Box 1012; Recording Secretary, Walter Ross, Box 908; Treasurer, G. W. White, Box 1012.

(a) No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets Monday at 210 S. Fifth St. President, G. E. Blakeley, 2106 Wilson Ave.; Vice-President, Geo. C. Cannon, 540½ S. Third St.; Financial Secretary, E. L. Baxter, 2919 Montgomery St.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Doutrick, Ashland & Cliff Ave., Southern Heights; Treasurer, H. F. Karwiese, 200 E. Gray St.

No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at 76 Monroe street. President, David Duval, 54 Hamilton avenue; Vice President, E. P. Dow, 281 Boston street; Financial Secretary, R. E. Roberts, 15 Aborn Place; Recording Secretary, John B. Pettipass, 15 Friend Street Place; Treasurer, Ralph Melzard, Swampscott, Mass.

No. Sub. 377, Lynn, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Mary Meagher, 7 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass.

(i) No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month at 10 South Clark street. President, Frank Malley, 1655 Millard avenue; Vice-President, Theo. Bedgood, 1416 West Avers avenue; Financial Secretary, Walter F. Fitzgerald, 1144 West 15th street; Recording Secretary, C. M. Hall, 1941 Cornelia avenue; Treasurer, Wm. Rombach, 200 North California avenue.

(c) No. 384, Muskogee, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Scales Building, South 2d St. President, C. N. Sparks, Southern Hotel; Vice President, M. F. Thompson, 2005 Denison St.; Financial Secretary, W. O. Pitchford, Surety Bldg.; Recording Secretary, Frank Stephens, Southern Hotel; Treasurer, Clifford Anderson, City Hall.

(b) No. 390, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets first and third Fridays in Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston St. President, A. Taunge, 40 Liberty St.; Financial Secretary, A. Hurd, 131 Forest Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. Tansley, 50 Catharine St.; Treasurer, Geo. Near, foot of John St.

(f) No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. at 987 Washington St. President, A. J. McCarron, 70 Wenham St., Forest Heights; Vice President, James Cooper, Medford; Financial Secretary, Jos. E. Fitzgerald, 565 Freeport St., Dorchester; Recording Secretary, Geo. M. Lorn, 88 W. Canton St., Boston; Treasurer, Walter R. Sawyer, 50 Greenwood St., Dorchester.

(a) No. 402, Port Chester, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights at Remsen Bldg., 111 Ades street. President, Vincent Deyber, 15 Oak Ridge street, Greenwich, Conn.; Financial Secretary, Thos. Monahan, general delivery; Recording Secretary, Henry M. Ritch, Sherwood Place, Greenwich, Conn.

(i) No. 404, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero. President, C. H. McConaughy, 145 Jersey street; Vice-President, J. W. McGrath, 414 Waller street; Financial Secretary, H. F. Zecher, 1908 Essex street, Berkeley; Recording Secretary, J. P. Boyd, 115 A. Duboce avenue; Treasurer, H. Gardiner, 1232 33d avenue, Oakland, Cal.

(i) No. 419, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday in Comerford Hall, 301 8th Ave. President, J. P. Willets, 264 York St., Jersey City, N. J.; Vice President, Geo. Graf, 55 Blucker St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, J. Keating, 234 9th Ave., New York City; Recording Secretary, J. W. Smith, 1340 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, H. F. Cook, 217 Willis Ave., Boro. Bronx, New York City.

No. 425, Roanoke, Va.—Financial Secretary, E. Wolfenden, 605 10th Ave., S. W.

No. 426, Portsmouth, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Socialist Hall, No. 3 Congress St. President, J. V. Gerry, Kittery Maine; Financial Secretary, R. C. Mouton, 30 Richards Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.; Recording Secretary, F. C. Hatch, Kittery Maine.

(c) No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at 106½ S. 6th street. President, A. L. Scott, 710 S. Spring street; Vice President, J. L. Gleason, 830 S. Douglas avenue; Financial Secretary, Chas. A. Meador, 83 S. W. Grand avenue; Recording Secretary, Homer Herrin; Treasurer, T. C. Bishop, 107 W. Monroe street.

(a) No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Hall Building, Main and 4th streets. President, George A. Baldwin, 630 Mead street; Vice-President, Ed Schenkenberg, 1239 Superior street; Financial Secretary, R. M. Hogbin, 623 Lake avenue; Recording Secretary, O. F. Rush, 1539 Quincy avenue; Treasurer, Nels J. Rasmussen, 2823 16th street.

No. 471, Millenocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, Jas. McCormack, 131 South Church street; Vice-President, Chas. Kaveney, 743 Nott street; Financial Secretary, K. Bruiniers, 809 Lincoln avenue; Recording Secretary, John Wickham, 129 Prospect street; Treasurer, Frank Morehouse, R. F. D. No. 7, Aplano.

(a) No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Federation Hall, South side square. President, J. K. Towey, Carlinville, Ill.; Vice-President, W. E. Bown, Carlinville, Ill.; Financial Secretary, H. Bowyer, Carlinville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Frasen, Carlinville, Ill.; Treasurer, Robt. Percy, Carlinville, Ill.

No. 454, Macon, Ga.—Financial Secretary, J. C. Holmes, Box 54.

(a) No. 470, Haverhill, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at present in Federation Hall, No. 2 Gilman Place. President, Wm. Bredley, 72 Merrimack St.; Vice President, F. L. Avilla, 119 Webster St.; Financial Secretary, R. A. Heath, 17 Orchard St.; Recording Secretary, A. C. Crowell, 278 Main St.; Treasurer, L. W. Leavitt, 6 Peabody St.

No. 471, Millinocket, Me.—Financial Secretary, W. J. Boddy, Millinocket, Me.

(a) No. 474, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets Thursday every week at Italian Hall, South Second St. President, Tate Dawkins, 682 Cox Ave.; Vice President, W. H. Smith, 2053 Union Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. C. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.; Recording Secretary, R. W. Dawkins, 812 Vance Ave.; Treasurer, J. E. S. Lowery, 545 Edgewood Ave.

(c) No. 481, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets Wednesday at 233 Old Board of Trade, Maryland and Capitol Ave. President H. O. Roebuck, 23 Old Board of Trade; Vice President, Alfred Jacobs, 23 Old Board of Trade; Financial Secretary, H. E. Courtot, also Business Agent, 23 Old Board of Trade; Recording Secretary, Ernest Messler, 23 Old Board of Trade; Treasurer, Dan Brennan, 23 Old Board of Trade.

(c) No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Thursday at Jung's Hall, 3rd and Sherman Sts. President, W. T. Gute, 1072 6th St.; Vice President, W. Wilke, 715 41st St.; Financial Secretary, J. McCarthy, 619 Otjen St.; Recording Secretary, P. A. Schroeder, 1140 N. Pierce St.; Treasurer, H. Faber, 1015 33rd St.

(a) No. 501, Yonkers, N. Y.—Meets first and third Friday of each month, executive board

every Thursday at Wiggins Hall, North Broadway. President, William Parslow, Cliff street, Yonkers; Vice-President, Wm. Nolan, Carlisle Place, Yonkers; Financial Secretary, F. F. Crowley, 222 Buena Vista avenue, Yonkers; Recording Secretary, John E. Stillman, 136 Morningside avenue, Yonkers; Treasurer, C. F. McInerney, 129 Yonkers avenue, Yonkers.

(i) No. 503, Boston, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of month in Wells' Memorial Building, 987 Washington street. President, Francis Heedy, 5 Marion street, Charlestown; Vice-President, L. Fell, 40 Central avenue, Everett, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Frank Fell, 771 Somerville avenue, Somerville; Recording Secretary, Karle Michtke, Beacon Chambers, Boston; Treasurer, Jas. Harrigan, 612 Columbus avenue, Boston.

No. 506, Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Chicago Road. President, Walter Niblock, Vincennes avenue; Vice-President, Sam Patterson, East 23rd street; Financial Secretary, Thos. F. Ryan, 48 West 21st street; Recording Secretary, Otto Koehler, Euclid avenue; Treasurer, Frank Martin, Centre avenue.

(c) No. 526, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Painters' Union Hall, 54½ Pacific avenue. President, H. W. Clark, Santa Cruz, Cal., Box 154; Vice-President, C. A. Hunt, Santa Cruz, 118 Rigg street; Financial Secretary, A. B. Kearney, Santa Cruz, 72 Plymouth street; Recording Secretary, F. L. Fitch, Santa Cruz, 236 Broadway; Treasurer, A. B. Kearney, 72 Plymouth street.

(a) No. 527, Galveston, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, 311½ Tremont. President, H. J. Aymes, 2263½ Church St.; Vice-President, Thos J. Kennedy, 907 Market St.; Financial Secretary, G. A. Collier, 1414 16th St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Permitter, 1805 Ave. M; Treasurer, Chris Olsen, 1527 Mecanic St.

(a) No. 528, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights each month at 318 State street, (third floor) Milwaukee, Wis. President, Paul H. Behne, 668 37th street, Milwaukee Wis.; Vice-President, Guy Phelps, 1310 Holton street; Financial Secretary, James Hagerman, 619 Linus street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Recording Secretary, Arnold Radtke, 851 67th avenue, West Allis, Wis.

(c) No. 534, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th St. President, Chas. Reed, 50 East 59th St.; Vice-President, Jos. Lawler, 50 E. 59th St.; Financial Secretary, W. A. Hogan, 50 E. 59th St.; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitford, 50 E. 59th St.; Treasurer, Eugene Roth, 50 E. 59th St.

(c) No. 536, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and second Saturday nights at 246 State street. President, William Blanchard, 10 Odell street; Vice-President, A. Breck, 222 Van Vranking avenue; Financial Secretary, T. Rourke, 359 Carrie street, Schenectady, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, J. Reichtmyer, R. F. D. 6, Albany Road, Schenectady, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. McIntash, 340 Carrie street.

No. 538, Danville, Ill. President, Guy Kittle, 109 Buchanan St.; Financial Secretary, W. R. Current, 18 Tennessee St.; Recording Secretary, J. D. King, 195 N. Collett St.

(i) No. 541, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Federation Hall, 104 Washington Ave. S. President, Tom Ryan, 500 5th Ave. S.; Vice-President, W. D. Cochran, 2642 1st Ave. S.; Financial Secretary, H. O. Koester, 4504 30th Ave. S.; Record-

ing Secretary, Jos. Meyerelles, 1500 3rd Ave. S., Flat 4; Treasurer, H. E. Gable, 3317 Nicolet.

No. 562, Kenosha, Wis.—Financial Secretary, J. Schippers, 610 Park St.

(f) No. 565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second Monday of each month in Donahue Bldg., State St. President, William Sheffel, 211 Harrison 2 Ave.; Vice-President, Fred Specken, 540 Schenectady St.; Financial Secretary, Edwin H. Lester, 219 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Edward Hayes, 10 Fuller St.; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, 5 Third St.

(h) No. Sub.-565, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets every second Monday at 246 State street. Schenectady. President, Mae Smith, 917 Lincoln avenue, Schenectady; Vice-President, Josephine Weldon, 35 Villa Road, Schenectady; Financial Secretary, Alice M. Wright, 717 Vale street, Schenectady; Treasurer, W. P. Mooney, No. 5 3rd street, Schenectady.

(c) No. 581, Morristown, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Bell Building, Park Place. President, Joseph V. Collins, 127 Washington street; Vice-President, Edward Wright, 13 Phoenix avenue; Financial Secretary, J. H. Watson, Glenbrook Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Recording Secretary, Clarence Smith, 4 Cherry street; Treasurer, J. H. Watson, Morris Plains, N. J.

(a) No. 588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets first and third Fridays of the month at Carpenters' Hall, near Merrimac St. President, Chester McDonald, 294 High St.; Vice-President, James Myoilt, 74 Ludlam St.; Financial Secretary, Hector Parthanas, 91 Aiken St.; Recording Secretary, Fred Roby, 59 Ware St.; Treasurer, Henry Quimby, 52 Willow St.

No. Sub. Local 1-588, Lowell, Mass.—Meets Tuesday or Thursday, at 32 Middle St. President, Louise Loupret, 80 Royal St.; Vice-President, Mary Jewett, 10 West Fifth St.; Financial Secretary, Helen Moran, 37 Smith St.; Recording Secretary, Alice Donnelly, 103 Andover St.; Treasurer, Ruth Flint, 63 Woodward Ave.

(c) No. 591, Stockton, Calif.—Meets every Monday evening at B. T. C. Hall, Hunter square. President, I. T. Woods, 1434 S. Eldorado; Vice-President, F. C. Bolen, 504 N. Stanislaw; Financial Secretary, W. R. Gregory, 1017 S. Sutter; Recording Secretary, J. F. Glass, 845 E. Main; Treasurer, W. R. Gregory.

(i) No. 592, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets Thursdays at Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland St. President, O. D. Buell, 3410 E. 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.; Financial Secretary, R. R. Deer, 3036 Woodland Ave.; Recording Secretary, August J. Pfetring, Labor Temple, 1402 Woodland Ave.; Treasurer, Hugh S. O'Neill, 2538 Summit.

(c) No. 595, Oakland, Cal.—Meets Wednesday night at 305 14th street. President, Frank O. Lee, 925 75th avenue, Fitchburg, Calif.; Vice-President, C. R. Tinsley, 3408 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Financial Secretary, Geo. E. Manes, 1606 Bridge avenue, Fruitvale, Calif.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Parr, 3416 Davis street, Fruitvale, Calif.; Treasurer, A. L. Schaffer, 152 Shafter avenue, Oakland, Calif.

(a) No. 614, San Rafael, Calif.—Meets first Tuesday in each month in Building Trades Hall, B street. President, C. E. Kettlewell, 231 D street; Vice-President, E. Kappenman, 4th and C street; Financial Secretary, H. E. Smith, 233 D street; Recording Secretary, H. E. Jorgensen, 237 D street; Treasurer, H. E. Smith.

(c) No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.—Meets first and third Tuesday in month at B. L. C. Hall, B

St. President, Paul Ferrea, San Mateo, Calif.; Vice President, A. S. Moore; Financial Secretary, H. F. Magee, 134 North C St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.; Treasurer, Chas. H. Morrison, 116 Griffith Ave.

No. 620, Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Union Hall, Center avenue. President, Harry Pepper, 923 North Fourth street; Financial Secretary, L. Van der Bloemen, 734 Niagara avenue; Recording Secretary, Thomas McDonald, 821 Oakland avenue; Vice-President, H. V. Cooper, 1636 North 11th street.

(c) No. 625, Halifax, N.S., Canada.—Meets every third Wednesday of each month at No. 71 Agricola street; President, W. F. Spruin, No. 108 Edward street; Vice-President, J. Meagher, No. 146 Argyle street; Financial Secretary, F. D. Pierce, No. 4 Hollis street; Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Low, No. 2 Pleasant avenue.

No. 631, New Burgh, N. Y.—Meets first Friday of each month at Central Labor Hall, Second and Water street. President, Charles Olson, 270 North Water street; Vice-President, Roy Westervelt, City Terrace. New Burgh, N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, Lenard Herrman, 312 Broadway, New Burgh, N. Y.; Treasurer, Edward F. McDonald, 59 William street, New Burgh, N. Y.

(a) No. 639, Port Arthur, Texas.—Meets Monday at Union Hall, 615 Proctor St. President, J. P. Piersall, 615 7th St.; Vice-President, A. J. Brown, 1714 Houston Ave.; Financial Secretary, Roy McDaniel, Box 73; Recording Secretary, Frank Dlugost, 620 4th St.; Treasurer, Roy McDaniel, Box 73.

(c) No. 643, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month at C. L. U. Hall, Sanford street. President, John Risley, 610 Armory street, Springfield, Mass.; Vice-President, Henry Campbell, 141 Maple street, Holyoke, Mass.; Financial Secretary, Geo. J. Lusk, 115 Edgewood St., Springfield, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Joseph Lawless, 52 Vinton street, Springfield, Mass.; Treasurer, Arthur Stroebele, 54 Orleans street, Springfield, Mass.

No. Sub-Local 643, Springfield, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Maude Mansfield, 1 Lebanon Place.

No. 644, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at I. B. E. W. Hall, State street. President, E. J. Anderson, 127 James street, Scotia, Schenectady Co. Vice-President, Wm. Alligeir, 29½ Moyston street; Financial Secretary, George M. Simpson, Jay street and Sacandayo road, Scotia, Schenectady Co.; Recording Secretary, E. A. Jandro, 503 Craig street; Treasurer, Chas. Bachem, 550 S. Center street.

No. 645, Schenectady, N. Y.—President, J. F. Lenihan, 403 Paige St.; Financial Secretary, W. O'Malley, 127 3rd Ave.; Recording Secretary, W. F. O'Malley.

(c) No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every other Tuesday at Painters' Hall, Second and Court streets. President, Frank Venable, 921 North Third street; Vice-President, Albert Murphy, 639 Caldwell; Financial Secretary, Roy Schroder, 547 Central avenue; Recording Secretary, R. C. Gardner, Atlas Hotel; Treasurer, A. P. Howard, 804 South Ninth street.

(e) No. 659, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Meets first and third Sunday at 3 p. m., in Heyl Block, Central Ave. President, A. G. Johnson, 311 Leopard St., city; Vice President, Emmet Lavonducki, 76 Fetaoin St., city; Financial Secretary, F. T. Karrow, 659 W. Doughty St., Recording Secretary, Chas. Costantino, 56 E. Fifth St., city; Treasurer, Wm. Adamzah, 91 Lake St., city.

No. 664, Brooklyn, N. Y.—President, Jas. Verdon, 287 Bridge St.; Vice President, Wm. Bruns, 408 Cortelop Rd.; Financial Secretary, E. H. Lavender, 165 Concord St.; Recording Secretary, Jno. W. Skelton, 89 Waverly Ave.; Treasurer, E. E. Pinckney, 297 E. 7th St.

(c) No. 666, Richmond, Va.—Meets every other Wednesday night at Spark's Hall, 712 E. Broad St. President, W. R. Wright, 801 N. Ave. and Brookland Park; Vice President, H. J. Stone, 2126 Chaffin St.; Financial Secretary, G. M. Miller, 2311½ M St.; Recording Secretary, H. E. Bullington, 903 Haynes Ave. Brookland Park; Treasurer, L. R. Warmer, 723 N. 26th St.

No. 667, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday in Saint Aloys Hall on Main street. President, Frank Miller, 89 Searle street; Financial Secretary, Edward G. Ruane, 25 Tedrick Road; Recording Secretary, James C. Brady, Port Griffith, Pa.; Treasurer, Patrick Hurley, Pine street.

(a) No. 668, LaFayette, Ind.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, corner Columbia and 5th streets. President, Wm. C. Randolph, 411 Brown street; Financial Secretary, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street; Recording Secretary, R. J. Hamilton, 1107 Main street; Treasurer, J. H. Glenn, 1107 N. 9th street.

No. 669, Salina, Kans.—Financial Secretary, A. M. Danielson, 416 S. 7th St.

(c) No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bucher's Hall, 462 E. Jersey St. President, Leo Brown, 855 Cross St.; Vice President, Edward J. Johnson, 1139 Washington St.; Financial Secretary, Daniel A. Clair, 525 Franklin St.; Recording Secretary, Arthur Cannon, 541 Elizabeth Ave.; Treasurer, Frederick Colton, 329 Elizabeth Ave.

(a) No. 677, Gatun, C. Z., R. de Panama.—Meets second Sunday at 3 p. m. and fourth Wednesday, 8 P. M., I. C. C. Lodge Hall, Gatun. President, Wm. S. Mitchell, Box 8; Vice President, J. W. Smith, Box 8; Financial Secretary, C. H. Feige, Box 8; Recording Secretary, Chas. J. MacNelly, Box 8; Treasurer, Arthur Woolnough, Box 8.

(f) No. 679, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Labor Lyseum, 6th and Brown Sts. President, Gilbert Surpass, 2625 N. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice President, Howard Moffman, P. O. Box 70, Berlin, N. J.; Financial Secretary, John Eberle, 1009 Arizona St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Miller, 160 E. Ontario St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Wm. Beber, 1230 Harold St., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 680, Fon du Lac, Wis.—President, Chas. Hilderbrand, Y. M. C. A., Rm. 312; Vice-President, Burt Baker, 224 East Cotton street; Financial Secretary, W. S. Rowley, 151 Forest avenue; Recording Secretary, Frank Erickson, 151 Forest avenue; Treasurer, John O'Brien, 96 Harrison Place.

(b) No. 681, Scotts Bluff, Neb.—Meets last Saturday in month at Sriver House, White street. President, W. W. Phillips, Gering, Neb.; Vice-President, Guy Barne, Mitchell; Financial Secretary, Walter Ford, Scotts Bluff, Neb.; Treasurer, C. J. Gokery, Scotts Bluff, Neb.

(a) No. 682, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Schuetzen Hall, 12th St. and Market Place. President, J. S. Morse, 2330 7th Ave., New York City; Vice President, George Hanusler, 825 Prospect St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.; Financial Secretary, Samuel Ardel, 1319 Hoe Ave.; Recording Secretary, B. M. Thompson, 1349 E. 37th St., Brooklyn; Treasurer, William P. Keeler, 500 W. 179th St., City.

No. 683, Pekin, Ill.—Financial Secretary, J. Altman, 1309 Willow street; Recording Secretary, Geo. Risinger, 1226 South 3rd street.

(a) No. 685, Roslyn, Wash.—Meets Wednesday nights at N. W. I. Bldg., Penn. avenue. President, James Manville, Cle Elum, Wash.; Vice-President, Wm. Crooks, Cle Elum, Wash.; Financial Secretary, Percy Wright, box 249; Recording Secretary, James Reese, Roslyn, Wash.; Treasurer, J. A. Cailier, Roslyn, Wash.

(c) No. 692, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Thursday night at State National Bank Bldg. President, F. R. Pope, 423 West Eighth street; Vice President, J. E. Moore, 617 South Walker; Financial Secretary, F. E. Voorhies, room 222, State National Bank Bldg.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Becker, 532 West Third street; Treasurer, R. De Shaffon, 331 West Frisco street.

No. 694, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights of each month at Atty's Hall, North Phelp street. President, W. R. Pounders, Hubbard, O.; Vice President, C. J. Knittle, 330 Ayers street; Financial Secretary, F. Korth, 115 Berlin street; Recording Secretary, J. B. Warhis, 280 East Federal street; Treasurer, W. W. Bryn, 72 Montgomery avenue.

(c) No. 695, St. Joe, Mo.—Meets Tuesday night at K. P. Hall, 7th and Edmond. President, H. A. Bain, 1606 Pacific; Vice President, Earle G. Long, 1633½ Frederick Ave; Financial Secretary, Wm. Wagner, 2107 Penn St.; Recording Secretary, A. L. Utz, 712 Locust St.; Treasurer, W. Valentine, 1334 S. 15th St.

(c) No. 696, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Beaver Block, S. Pearl St. President, P. H. Mohr, 6 Ditson Place; Vice-President, J. H. Marsh, 321 Washington Ave.; Financial Secretary, J. J. Dowling, 70 Bradford St.; Recording Secretary, T. J. Luddy, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, C. A. Miller, 1 Columbia Place.

(c) No. 697, Gary, Ind.—Meets every Thursday night at Gary Hotel, Broadway street. President, R. O. Stiles, box 347, Gary, Ind.; Vice President, W. F. Granger, 443 Logan street, Hammond, Ind.; Financial Secretary, H. G. Wesbecher, 1720 Washington street, Gary, Ind.; Recording Secretary, Thos. Beggs, 483 State street, Hammond, Ind.; Treasurer, E. L. Dale, 820 Monroe, Gary, Ind.

(a) No. 699, Gloucester, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Teamsters' Hall on Main St. President, Warren S. Mitchell, School Street Engine House; Vice-President, Roderick P. Frazer, 32 Bass Ave.; Financial Secretary, Eugene R. Lord, 381 Washington St.; Recording Secretary, Sylvester Deering, 18 Washington St.; Treasurer, John Fallasbee, 6 Foster St.

No. 700, Pittsburg, Kan.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Headquarters, North Broadway. President, L. F. Walther, care Bell Electric Co.; Vice-President, C. A. Wiles, 1704 North Elm; Financial Secretary, H. H. Borden, 1408 North Smelter; Recording Secretary, Rex Bell, care Bell Electric Co.

(a) No. 701, Wheaton, Ill.—Financial Secretary, M. J. Burckal, Wheaton, Ill.

(a) No. 702, Herrin, Ill.—Meets every Sunday at Ingraham Hall, N. Park Ave.—President, Lawrence Hundley, Herrin, Ill.; Vice President, John Amper, Herrin, Ill.; Financial Secretary, F. D. Springs, 617 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Recording Secretary, Ransom Little, 304 South 18th St., Herrin, Ill.; Treasurer, David Baker, Herrin, Ill.

(a) No. 703, Edwardsville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Hauser's Hall, 2nd and Purcell streets. President, W. H. Brennan, 221 St. Andrews street, Edwardsville, Ill.; Vice-President, G. L. Fisher, Granite City, Ill., care Madison County L. & P. Co.; Financial Secretary, C. H. Hotz, Postal Tel. Co., Leland Hotel, Edwardsville, Ill.; Recording Secretary, E. G. Werner, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.; Treasurer, Wm. Duell, Madison County L. & P. Co., Edwardsville, Ill.

No. 706, International Falls, Mass.—Financial Secretary, Geo. Charters, Box 186.

(a) No. 707, Holyoke, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of the month at 205 High street. President, Chas. E. Hunter, Yeorg's Inn; Vice-President, Frank O'Brien, 4 Newton street; Financial Secretary, F. E. Corward, 94 Sycamore street; Recording Secretary, Ralph E. Denver, 141 Nonotuck street; Treasurer, Herbert E. Bolter, 25 Washington avenue.

No. 708, Brainerd, Minn.—Meets second Thursday at Theviot's Hall, S. 8th St. President, H. Roberts, 1702 East Oak St.; Financial Secretary, Chas. R. Ilse, 223 Kindred St.; Treasurer, Otto Peterson, Windsor Hotel, S. 7th St.

(g) No. 709, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Monday night in Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden. President, Chas. M. Eger, 2422 S. 15th St.; Vice President, W. E. Hartman, 228 Jackson St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. V. Edwards, 1226 Stiles St.; Recording Secretary, Jas. Province, 5352 Yocum St.; Treasurer, Matthew Pierce, 6644 Haddington Ave.

No. 710, Northampton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at A. O. H. Hall, Main St. President, Alfred Asher, 5 Eastern Ave.; Vice President, Angus McKenzie, 15 Hampton Ave.; Financial Secretary, John Burke, 33 Maple St.; Recording Secretary, Edwards O'Neill, 24 Armory St.; Treasurer, John Burke, Fruit St.

(h) No. 713, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Assembly Building Trades Hall, 229 Washington St. President, 3226 Calumet Ave.; Vice President, August Prassel, 655 Aldine St.; Financial Secretary, Sam Holman, 134 N. 53d Ave.; Recording Secretary, P. T. Peterson, 923 N. Mozart St.; Treasurer, Wm. Dettman, 1806 Washtenaw Ave.

(a) No. 714, Charleston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Owls' Hall, 66 Main St. Charleston. President, D. M. Hastings, 441 Ferry St., Everett, Mass.; Vice President, W. H. Hooper, 182 Chelsea St., Charleston, Mass.; Financial Secretary, James A. Ago, Revere, Mass.; Treasurer, J. A. Fisher, 17 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

(a) No. 715, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month at Union Hall, Court House St., corner Monroe and Hight. President, Chas. Nordman, 112 Jefferson St.; Vice President, C. E. Martin, 810 Broadway St.; Financial Secretary, Paul E. Kieselbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Recording Secretary, Paul E. Riesenbach, 809 S. Madison St.; Treasurer, J. W. Case, 610 E. Miller St.

No. 716, Houston, Texas—Meets Thursday at 1111½ Congress street. President, E. A. Shoults, 1211 Texas avenue; Vice President, E. H. Davis, 706 Rush; Financial Secretary, W. J. Peters, 2006 Jefferson Bldg.; Recording Secretary, S. E. Slocum, 820 Rice street.

(h) No. 717, Boston, Mass.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Wells' Memorial Building, Washington St. President, A. M. McGinley, 89 Alexander St., Dorchester, Mass.; Vice

President, L. S. Blowers, 153 Cornell St., Roslindale, Mass.; Financial Secretary, P. J. McWilliams, 199 Blue Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass.; Recording Secretary, P. F. Grout, 87 Sheridan St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Treasurer, A. J. Davis, Jr., 18 Fifield St., Dorchester, Mass.

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